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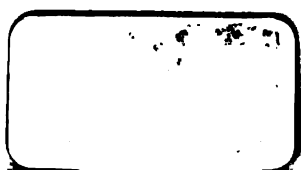
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2582. e. 7.



B. Pandinil.

A

TYPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEER,

ATTEMPTED

BY

THE REV. HENRY COTTON, D. C. L.

LATE SUBLIBRARIAN OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

AND

STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.



THE SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

PART. II.



OXFORD,

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

MDCCCXXXI.

2582. c. 7.

“ainsi observé jusqu’au tems de la reine Elisabeth. On l’apprend de celui qui a écrit l’histoire de cette même université.” (Antonius Wood, Hist. Univ. Oxon. p. 228.) “Notatu dignum est quod ars illa, ni fallor, ad serenissimæ usque Elisabethæ tem-pora (quippe tum Josephum quemdam Barnes libros ex licentiâ academicâ imprimentem reperiens,) apud externos penitus hæsit; quibus permissa est ab universitate potestas, jus, et privilegium artem typographicam exercendi, vel apud se retinendi, vel aliis communicandi.” “On peut dire que ce fut la recompence des soins que prit le chancelier de cette école, de faire établir la première imprimerie du royaume à Oxford; car ce fut lui qui sollicita le roi de la Grand Bretagne de faire venir des imprimeurs, et qui joignit une somme de trois cent marcs d’argent à celle que ce prince donna sur ce sujet.”

Antony to Wood had simply mentioned the fact, that the early printers at Oxford were rather *foreigners* than *natives of the place*, as Corsellis, Theodoric Rood of Cologne, John Scolar, (who is supposed to have been a German,) &c. &c. which notice Chevillier misunderstanding assumes at once that Oxford possessed, down to the period of queen Elizabeth’s reign, the important privilege of a monopoly of printing throughout the British empire.

P.

Paddenburg. (qu. Padenborn, in Westphalia?) A Talmudical treatise, dated 1726, bearing the imprint of this place, is noticed in the Catalogue of the library belonging to the “London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.”

Padeborna, Paderborn, an ancient and considerable town of Westphalia, with an university, founded in 1592. It was formerly the see of a bishop possessing a most extensive jurisdiction. Printing was exercised here in 1600, (TCD.) and by Matthew Pontanus in 1602.—(Bodl.)

Padova, see *Patavium*.

Palæopolis Aduaticorum, qu. Tongeren, or Tongres, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege?—1606.

Palentia, Palencia, a considerable town of Spain, chief of a district in the province of Leon, and the see of a bishop. The first Christian university founded in Spain was established at this place, but afterwards was transferred to Salamanca.

Antonio and Caballero, two Spanish bibliographers, mention a

work by *Rodericus Sanctius de Arevalo*, said to be printed in this town in 1470: but Panzer treats the statement as erroneous, and believes the book in question to be a Roman edition of that year. No other specimen of printing at Palencia is adduced, either in this or the early part of the succeeding century; but Antonio notices printing here in the year 1572; which statement is in all probability correct.

Palma, a strong town of Austrian Illyria, in Friuli.—1814.

Palma Balearium, now called Majorca, a seaport-town, capital of the island of Majorca. It is a bishop's see, and contains some literary establishments. Antonio notices printing here in the year 1600: he likewise mentions a book dated 1589, bearing the imprint *Majorica*, which in all probability was executed in this town. In the Catalogue of the *Bibliotheca Mayansiana*, (sold by auction in London in 1829,) N^o. 85, occurs a work of Raimundo Lullio, bearing the imprint *Palma*, 1540, which the compiler pronounces to be the first book printed in the island; also (N^o 111.) another Spanish work by Carbon, with the imprint *Mallorca*, 1541.

Palmonium, quære what town? Le Long cites an *Elementarium Hebraicum*, by Ambrosius Frichius, executed in this town in the year 1567. (see vol. ii. p. 1173.)

Palmyra was an ancient and celebrated city of Syria, whose stupendous ruins still bespeak its former magnificence: it is also the name of no fewer than nine townships and villages in the United States of America.

Some Italian works of the middle of the last century bear the imprint of this place, with the dates 1755, 1767, and 1769; [but quære where printed? I have not seen any of them.]

Paltheniorum officina. Zacharias Palthenius, who was a learned printer of *Francfort on the Maine*, at the close of the XVIth century, used sometimes the custom, which then generally prevailed, of omitting the name of his town. His books occur with the following imprints:

Zacharias Palthenius LLD. in 1597, (he died 1615.)

Collegium Paltheniorum in 1605—10.

Collegium Musarum Palthen^m. in 1612—14.

Officina Haredum Palthen^m. in 1616.

Hartmannus Palthenius in 1616—22.

Palum, Pau, a considerable town of France, formerly the capital of Bearn. Printing was practised at Pau about the middle

of the XVIth century. The earliest book known appears to be a volume of the *Customs &c. of Bearn*, in the dialect of the country, executed by Johan de Vingles and Henry Poyure, in 1552. A copy of this, *on vellum*, is in the royal library of France.

PAMPELVNA, or POMPEIOPOLIS, Pampeluna, an ancient city of Spain, the capital of Navarre: it is a bishop's see, and has an university founded in 1608. Of six or seven Pampeluna books of the XVth century which now remain, the earliest is a *Commentary on the Apostles' Creed by Petrus de Castrobel*, executed in the year 1489: the printer's name is not mentioned. Mendez, however, knew nothing of such a book, which appears to be cited from Prosper Marchand; and judged that typography was introduced into Pampeluna by Arnard Guillen de Brocar (the same who afterwards printed the famous Polyglott Bible at Alcala) in or about the year 1495. Panzer knew of no publication between 1501 and 1536.

Panama, a trading city and seaport of South America, seated on a bay in the isthmus of Darien: it was formerly the capital of the Spanish province of Panama, and a great commercial depôt, but has latterly declined. How early typography was introduced, I have not learnt: in 1824 two newspapers were regularly published in the town.

Paniovicia, Senapaniowce, a town of Russian Poland, in Podolia. Printing was carried on here in 1608.

PANORMVM, Palermo, a populous and fine city, capital of the island of Sicily, and seat of the viceroy. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university.

One book only is known to have been printed at Palermo during the XVth century, entitled, *Joannis Nasonis consuetudines urbis Panormi*; the date of which is 1477, and the printer *Andreas de Wormaciâ*. From this year we know of no more Palermo printing until 1515. To descend to modern times, one of the latest publications of this city is an Italian metrical translation of sir Walter Scott's beautiful poem, "The Lady of the Lake."

Papenhemium, Pappenheim, a small town of the interior of Germany, formerly chief place of a district, now belonging to Bavaria.—1786.

PAPIA, or TICINVM, Pavia, an ancient city of Austrian Italy, in the duchy of Milan: it is a bishop's see, and has a celebrated university, founded by the emperor Charlemagne.

Pavia was very early in its adoption of typography: its oldest remaining specimen is a medical work of *Johannes Matthæi de Ferrariis*, of the year 1471; the printer of which, Anthonius de Carchano, who seems to have been no small coxcomb, styles himself in one of his books, *Gymnasii Papiensis generalis juristarum bidellus*: (i. e. as we should say in Oxford, *esquire bedel of law*!) The art was carried on extensively at Pavia by about thirty printers during the XVth and beginning of the XVIth century. One of them, apparently a whimsical mortal, designates himself by three several appellations, viz. *Jacobus Pulchridrapensis*, *Jacobus Parvidrapius*, and *Jacobus Paucidrapius — de Burgofranco*.

Paramaribo, a large and flourishing town of Guiana, in South America, capital of the province of Surinam.

A newspaper was announced for publication at this place, in the year 1826.

PARISII, or LVTETIA PARISIORVM, Paris, the metropolis of France; the celebrated university of which was founded by Charlemagne in the year 791.

There is no doubt that Paris witnessed the exercise of the art of printing so early as 1470, in which year, through the exertions of two of its learned professors, Guillaume Fichet, and Jean de la Pierre, a press was set up in the college of the Sorbonne by the three illustrious partners, Ulric Gering, Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger, and a work, entitled *Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolæ*, finished and given to the public. Yet for the first two or three years their books are without any date, the only exception being a small piece of *Fichetus* adjoined to his *Treatise upon Rhetoric*, to which the date of 1471 is affixed, and which is therefore to be considered the first dated Paris book. The firm continued its united labours until 1478, (having removed in 1478 from the Sorbonne to the Golden Sun in the Rue S. Jacques,) and was succeeded by a host of printers during the XVth century, many of whom have obtained considerable reputation by their works. From this numerous list we may select as the more conspicuous, Antonius Verard, the printer of several valuable Chronicles, and sadly given to the practice of striking off copies upon vellum! Guido Mercator, Jo. Badius Ascensius, and Thielman Kerver. But above them all it should be remembered, that in this city the illustrious and learned family of the Stephani car-

ried on the business of printing for upwards of a century and a half. The earliest book known to be executed by any of this family is *Jo. Fabri introductio in libros Ethicorum Aristotelis*, which was printed by Henry Stephens the elder, in partnership with Wolfgang Hopylius, in the year 1496. Consult Maittaire's *Lives of the Stephani*, a work however which is abundantly susceptible of correction and enlargement, and sadly requires the labours of an active and careful editor.

Of the extent which the art had reached in Paris within the first thirty years from the period of its introduction, some idea may be formed, when it is known that Panzer has enumerated no fewer than eighty-five printers, and upwards of seven hundred and ninety works executed here during the XVth century.

PARMA, an ancient and fortified city of the north of Italy, capital of the duchy of Parma: it is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1599.

The earliest known specimen of the Parma presses is an exceedingly rare edition of *Plutarchus de liberis educandis*, executed by Andreas de Portiliâ in 1472. In the following year Stephanus Corallus began to print, to whom, as well as to Portilia, we are indebted for several valuable and beautiful editions of classic authors. In one of his books Corallus uses a singular illustration of the speed with which it was put forth, where he states, "Stephanus Corallus Lugdunensis invidorum quorundam "malivolentiâ laccessitus, qui idem imprimere tentarunt, citius "quam asparagi coquantur, id absolvit!" Thank heaven and the horticultural society, our modern breed of asparagus is somewhat less hard-hearted.

In modern times the city of Parma has obtained a high degree of celebrity from the splendour and luxury of the typographic productions of the renowned Bodoni, whose beautiful and correct editions deservedly find a place in the library of every accomplished scholar. An account of Bodoni and his publications has been recently published in two volumes 4to.

Passay, a village beautifully seated on the banks of the river Seine, at the distance of one league from Paris.

During nine years and a half, from the 7th Jan. 1777, Passay was the residence of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin; who, possessing a printing-press in his own house, used to divert himself from time to time by composing and printing for the amuse-

ment of his intimate friends several light essays and *jeux d'esprits*, such as the *Supplement to the Boston Independent Chronicle*, and the *Letter from the pirate Paul Jones*, described in the "Memoirs of B. Franklin, &c." 4to. 1818. Franklin quitted Passay in July 1785; and died in 1790.

PATAVIA, or PASSAVIVM, Passau, an ancient and strong city of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, formerly capital of the principality of Passau, and still a bishop's see.

A few books remain to attest the exercise of printing in this city during the XVth century, the earliest of which is a *Breviarium Pataviense*, of the year 1481, in small 8vo. No printer's name is attached to this curious little volume; but in the next year Conrad Stahel, Benedictus Mayr, and Johannes Alacraw, carried on the business in Passau, which continued from that time forward.

PATAVIVM, Padua, an ancient and celebrated city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see. Its university was founded by Charlemagne, and restored by the emperor Frederic the Second in 1222. The earliest known book from Padua is the *editio princeps* of the *Fiammetta* of Boccacio, printed by Bartholomæus de Valdezochio, and Martinus de septem Arboribus, in the year 1472. Ten or twelve printers established themselves at Padua before the close of the XVth century: but very little printing appears to have been done in this city from the year 1500 to 1536.

Pateo, a town or village of Taha or Otaha, one of the Society Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Some English missionaries established themselves on this island in the year 1822, and have recently introduced a printing-press, from which they have sent forth several portions of Holy Scripture in the Tahitian language.

Patras, (anciently *Patræ*), a populous and trading sea-port town of Greece, in the Morea, seated at the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto.

Some few years ago typography was introduced at Patras; and in 1828 a weekly French journal was published here, under the title of *Courier de l'Orient*.

Pedepontium, qu? Machado, in his "Bibliotheca Lusitana," tom. i. p. 190, mentions a work printed at *Pedepontum prope Ratisbonam*, in the year 1739.

Pekin, a large and well-known city of China, capital of the whole empire.

Of the mode of printing originally in use among the Chinese, (viz. from wooden blocks, after the manner of our card-printers,) the invention of which is by some writers carried back to a most remote period, and which there is good authority for believing to have been practised by the natives at least so far back as the year 980 of the Christian era, I have nothing at all to say in the present work.

There is little question that *the European method* was introduced among them by the Jesuit missionaries, for the purpose of disseminating, by means of *catechisms* and other religious tracts, the knowledge of the Christian religion. How early any books were executed by these fathers, I cannot pretend to say with certainty: Chevillier quotes, from Couplet's edition of Confucius, (fol. Paris, 1687,) a work by father Matthew Riccius, one of the first missionaries, entitled, *Tien hio xey, cœlestis doctrinæ vera ratio*, printed in two vols. at Pekin, in 1603. There is in the Bodleian library a book printed by the Jesuits at Pekin, in the year 1701, entitled, *Brevis Relatio eorum quæ spectant ad Declarationem Sinarum Imperatoris Kam Hi circa cæli, Cumfucii, et Avorum cultum, datam anno 1700*. But this work, though in the Roman character, is evidently printed from wooden blocks. In addition to the Roman, it contains Chinese and Tartar characters, and is dated 1701.

PELSNA, see NOVA PELZNA.

Penang, or *Pulo Pinang*, Prince of Wales' island, situate off the western coast of the Malay peninsula. It has been in possession of the British since the year 1786, and has become the seat of a very considerable trade. It has a town called George Town, which at first was subject to many inconveniences, but latterly great improvements have taken place. A weekly newspaper is now (1826) in course of publication at Penang.

Penigk, a small town of Saxony, on the river Mulda. A German work, by *Fr. Murhard*, bears the imprint *Penig* 1804; but from the colophon it appears that the book was really printed at Chemnitz.

Pera, see *Constantinopolis*.

Pernavia, Pernau, a fortified town of European Russia, in Livonia, seated on the gulf of Riga. The university, which had been

founded at Dorpt by Gustavus Adolphus, was removed to Pernau in 1698 by Charles the Twelfth. Printing was known here in 1698. At present two journals are regularly published in the town.

PERPINIANVM, or ELNA, Perpignan, a strong and considerable town of the south of France, seated on the river Tet. It was formerly a bishop's see, and has an university, founded by Peter, king of Arragon, in 1349.

The only work now remaining to attest the existence of typography in this town during the XVth century, is a *Breviarium secundum consuetudinem ecclesiæ Elnensis*, printed by J. Rosembach in the year 1500, in 8vo.: a copy of which, printed upon vellum, is preserved in the library of St. Geneviève at Paris. Nor is any instance of a book printed here during the early part of the ensuing century mentioned by bibliographers. I have met with none earlier than 1628.

PERVSIA, or AVGVSTA PERVSIA, Perouse, or Perugia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, the capital of Perugino, in the states of the church. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1307.

Typography was practised here during the XVth century, but not to any extent. The earliest dated Perugian book bears the year 1475: but Dr. Dibdin judges a *Bartholi commentaria* without date to be an earlier production than any known. (See the Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, p. 30, with the reasons there adduced.)

Pesclavium, Puschlaw, or Puschlavo, a town of the Helvetic republic, in the Grisons country.

Printing was exercised here by Bajocius Sultaceterus at least so early as 1589, of which date a book, very well executed by him, is found in Trinity college, Dublin. Coxe, in his "Travels in Switzerland," assigns to Puschlavo the honour of having produced the first book printed in the Romanesche dialect of the Lower Engadine, namely, *an Alphabet, Creed, and Collection of Prayers*, &c. compiled by J. Tutschet (or Biveronius). This volume is in octavo, and bears the date of 1560. A *New Testament*, of the same date, perhaps proceeded from this same town. Le Long mentions a *New Testament* in the Romanesche or Grisons language, printed at Puschlaw in 1607.

Pesenacum, or *Piscenæ*, Pesenas, an ancient town of the south of France, in Languedoc.—1661.

Pesthinum, or *Pestum*, Pesth, a capital city of Hungary, seated on the Danube, immediately opposite to Buda: it is very large and handsome, and at present contains the only university of that kingdom, which was transferred to it from Buda, in the year 1777. Books were printed here in 1768.

Petracora, or *Petrocorium*, Perigueux, an ancient town of France, formerly a bishop's see. A single book, printed here, in 1503, is adduced by Panzer: namely, *Constitutiones synodales Caturcenses*, executed by Joannes Carant, in folio.

Petropolis, St. Petersburg, the modern metropolis of the Russian empire, in which is a flourishing university, and an academy of sciences which long has been well-known to the literary world by its learned "Transactions." This academy was established by an ordinance of the empress Catherine, dated 21st December, 1725.

Typography was introduced into St. Petersburg by its founder the Czar Peter the Great, who, in the year 1711, transferred a part of the printing establishment of Moscow to his new capital, for the purpose of printing the imperial ukases.

Bachmeister observes, that the earliest productions of this new press which he had seen were a book of the year 1713, and the "Gazettes" of 1714. The art seems to have spread rapidly in this city; in 1719 the senate of St. Petersburg appears to have had a printing-press of its own: in 1718 or 1720 one was erected in the monastery of Saint Alexander Newski: in 1724 the college of the admiralty possessed one: in 1727 the academy of sciences had a press peculiar to itself: and in 1735 the synod of the clergy enjoyed a similar advantage.

Bachmeister, to whom we owe the above information, has furnished us, in his "Essai," with many interesting particulars concerning the library of the academy; a few of which, as his work is very rarely met with in England, are here given to the reader.

The imperial library of St. Petersburg began to be formed in the year 1714, from some books captured during the war in Courland; from 2500 volumes brought from Mittau; with a few others from Moscow. On the first of August 1726 it was united to the academy of sciences. In 1728 the books were removed to a more commodious spot, and the library was formally opened to the public on the 25th of October in that same year.

In 1742 a Catalogue both of the books and curiosities belonging to the academy was printed in three volumes 8vo.: but as this was only distributed in the way of presents, Bachmeister observes that it was very little known, and that it was exceedingly difficult to meet with a complete copy. An unfortunate fire which broke out in the library on the 5th of December, 1747, though it was attended with little absolute loss, yet caused a total disarrangement of the books, which in consequence continued almost wholly useless until the completion of new rooms for their reception in the year 1766. In 1772 conquest added to the library a great number of books from Nesvitz in Lithuania; and in 1774 it was enriched with eighteen volumes of MSS. of the astronomer Kepler. In 1776 it contained altogether 36,000 volumes.

Amongst its rare and more valuable books are named,

- “ An Armenian Bible, printed at Constantinople in 1705, very
“ rare, and unknown to Le Long.”
- “ The Slavonic Bibles of 1581, 1663, and 1751.”
- “ The Polish Bibles of Brzescie, Cracow, and Dantzic.”
- “ The Gospels ‘ en Vandalique,’ Tubingen, 1557, being the
“ first book printed in that language.”
- “ The history of Lithuania by Kojalowicz, of which the first
“ volume was printed at Dantzic in 1650, and the second at
“ Antwerp in 1669, so that the two are very rarely found
“ united.”
- “ A work by king Stanislaus, who printed but a very small
“ number of copies of it.”
- “ A form of public thanksgiving (in Russia) for the victory of
“ Pultawa, enriched by corrections and alterations in the
“ hand-writing of the Czar Peter.”
- “ A Russian Pentateuch printed at Prague in 1519.”
- “ The famous and unique *Apostol*, printed at Moscow in 1564,”
[an account of which see under the article Moscua.]
- “ Two excessively rare books, in the Glagolitical character,
“ printed at Tubingen about the middle of the XVIth cen-
“ tury.”
- “ A variety of books, *in the Russian characters*, printed at Cra-
“ cow, Vilna, Prague, Venice, Nesvitz, Moscow, Ostrog, Lwow,
“ Striatina, Galitz, Mohilow, Potschaev, Kiew, Rochmanov, Stock-
“ holm, the monasteries of Kuteinskoi, of Delskoi, of Iverskoi, and
“ of Vneuskoi: at Tzchernigow, at Oxford, and at Amsterdam.”

The oldest Slavonic MS. which it possesses is of the year 1298: but it is noticed that prince Tscherbатов had one dated 1046; and that one of 1157 was believed to be at Moscow.

At the present day, it is almost unnecessary to remark, the art of printing is carried on with the greatest vigour at St. Petersburg. In the year 1824 it was ascertained that the city possessed no fewer than twenty-six printing-establishments, of which seventeen belonged to the government.

Henderson, in his "Biblical Researches in Russia," p. 96, gives us a curious anecdote of an edition of the Dutch Bible printed at the Hague, in folio, in which one half of each page was left blank at the desire of the Czar Peter, in order to its being filled up with the Slavonic version at St. Petersburg. But some difficulties having arisen respecting the accordance of the two versions, the work was discontinued; the *Old Testament* was never finished, and the few copies of the New Testament which had found their way into circulation were sought for with the utmost diligence, and the entire impression was suppressed and destroyed.

PHEIBIA, see PLEBISACIVM.

Philadelphia, a large and beautiful city, the capital of Pennsylvania, North America. It is situated on the river Delaware, and was laid out by William Penn, the founder of the province, in the year 1683. It possesses an university incorporated by charter, and a great variety of literary and charitable establishments.

Pennsylvania was the second English colony in America (Massachusetts being the first) in which the art of printing was established. About the year 1686 or 1687, Wm. Bradford, a native of Leicester in England, set up a press near Philadelphia; commencing his labours by printing a sheet *almanac* for the year 1687: in 1689 he moved into the city, where one of his earliest essays was a quarto pamphlet by George Keith, respecting the New England churches. The celebrated Dr. Franklin commenced here the business of a printer on his own account, and continued it until the close of the year 1765, when the rising disputes between England and the colonies began to call his attention to more important concerns.

At Philadelphia the first attempt at stereotype printing was made, by Benjamin Mecom, a nephew of Dr. Franklin, about the year 1775. He cast the plates for a number of pages of the New Testament, but never completed them.

So early as 1743 a German newspaper was published here ; and in or before the year 1755, a peculiar press for the German language was established, at the expence of a society in London formed for “ promoting religious knowledge among the German “ emigrants in Pennsylvania.” This press was placed under the direction of the provost of the college of Philadelphia.

PHORCA, Pfortzheim, a trading town of the west of Germany, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach.

Only one volume of Pfortzheim printing in the XVth century now remains, namely, *Joannis Altenstaig Vocabularius*, executed in the year 1500. The printer, Thomas Anselmus Badensis, continued his business here till 1511 ; at which period he removed to Tubingen : and thenceforward we hear no more of Pfortzheim printing. Several of the Pfortzheim books may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Piazzola, a town of the island of Corsica. Haym (*Biblioteca Ital.*) mentions a book printed here in 1784.

PICTAVIVM, Poitiers, an ancient and large town of the west of France, formerly capital of Poitou : it is a bishop’s see : its university was founded in 1431. Only three books executed here in the XVth century are known ; the earliest of which is a *Breviarium historiale* of the year 1479, which professes to have been printed in *œdibus Canonici ecclesiæ B. Hilarii* : and the next bears for imprint, *in burgo sanctissimi Hilarii maioris Pictavis* : so that probably the press was erected within the monastery. A very fine copy of *Les triumphes de la noble et amoureuse dame, et l’art de honnestement aymer, composé par le traverseur des voyes perilleuses*, printed at Poitiers by Jacques Bouchet, in the year 1532, may be seen in Marsh’s library, Dublin ; the volume is in folio, consisting of 166 leaves, printed in the Gothic letter.

St. Pierre, a busy seaport-town in the island of Martinique. The *Code de la Martinique* was printed at this town in 1767.

PINAROLIVM, Pignerol, or Pinarola, a small town of the north of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Clusone. It is a bishop’s see.

Panzer knew of only three books printed here during the XVth century ; viz. a *Boethius* and a *Juvenal* of 1479, and an *Ovid* of 1480 ; all by Jacobus de Rubeis, who had previously carried on the trade at Venice. Nor is any work adduced as executed at Pignerol from the year 1480 to 1536.

PINCIA, see VALLISOLETVM.

Pinczovia, Pinczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: in this town, which was the chief resort of the Unitarians, so that from hence they gained the name Pinczovians, a press was erected by them so early as the year 1559.

PISA, Pisa, an ancient and large city of the north-west of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, seated on the river Arno. It is an archbishop's see, possesses an university, founded in the year 1339, and many public buildings of great beauty; it is also memorable as the birthplace of Galileo.

The most ancient remaining specimens of Pisan typography are, a work of *Franciscus de Accolis de Aretio*, and one of *Bartholomæus Socinus*, both of the year 1483; to neither of them is a printer's name affixed. After the year 1499 the name of Pisa does not occur, within the period to which Panzer confined his researches.

Pisaurum, Pesaro, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, belonging to the states of the church, in the duchy of Urbino. It is the see of a bishop. The several works which have been cited by bibliographers as executed at Pesaro during the XVth century, the scrutinising De Rossi sufficiently proves to be erroneously described: and in all probability the year 1504 is the epoch of the introduction of typography into this town, which art was almost entirely carried on here by the Hebrew printers from Soncino.

PISCIA, Pescia, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, seated on a river of the same name. It is a bishop's see.

The earliest book from this place is *La confessione di S. Bernardino da Siena*, printed by Francesco Cenni in the year 1485. No Pescian book is known between 1500 and 1536; but one of the date of 1555 was in the Pinelli library.

Pistoria, Pistoya, a large and handsome city of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, the see of a bishop.—1643.

PLACENTIA, Placenza, or Piacenza, a fortified town of the north of Italy, the capital of a duchy, and a bishop's see. *A Latin Bible*, of the year 1475, executed by Johannes Petrus de Ferratis a native of Cremona, appears to be the earliest known specimen of Placentian typography: a copy of this volume is contained in the collection of earl Spencer.

Santander observes, that it is not a little remarkable that in a

place of such consequence as Piacenza, so little should have been done in the printing business; not more than three or four productions of the XVth century being known, [and none between 1501 and 1536.]

Placentia, a port-town of the settlement of Placentia, or Plaisance, on the southern coast of the island of Newfoundland. A *Gazette* has for many years past been printed here.

Plantiniana Officina. Many books executed by the celebrated family of the Plantins omit the name of the place where printed: they proceeded either from *Antwerp* or *Leyden*, at both which towns these elegant printers possessed establishments. The earliest book bearing Plantin's name, which I remember to have seen, is of the year 1566. But see the article *Antverpia*.

Plavia Variscorum, Plauen, a considerable town of the west of Saxony, in Voigtland.

A work of *G. S. Dorfellius*, on Hebrew accents, was printed here in the year 1670.—(Le Long.)

PLEBISACIVM, or PHEIBIA, Piobe de Sacco, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Paduana.

A single volume remains to testify the early period of the introduction of typography into this town, namely, a Hebrew work in four volumes folio, the *Arba turim* of *Rabbi Jacob ben Ascher*; its date, as ascertained by De Rossi, is 1475: so that, as Panzer observes, it may contend with the celebrated Reggio edition of *Salomon Jarchi* of the same year, for the honour of being the first dated Hebrew book in existence. Of this book M. Van Praet notices three copies *printed on vellum*; one of which is at Turin, a second at Parma, and the third in the Vatican. It appears however that De Rossi has since discovered an edition of *the Psalter, with the Commentaries of David Kimchi*, to which the date of 1472 is affixed, but the place of printing is not known. If this be correct, the palm of precedency must of course be transferred. No other publication of this town during the XVth century is known to be remaining.

Ploena, Ploen, a large town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein.—1692.

Plymouth, a seaport town of the United States, capital of Plymouth county, in the state of Massachusetts, North America. It is considered the oldest town in New England, having been founded in 1620. How soon it adopted typography, I have not

yet learned. A work entitled *The American Orchardist*, 12mo. was printed here in 1825.

Poczatec, a small town of Bohemia, 66 miles S. E. of Prague. According to Balbinus, Thomas Baworowski, archdeacon of Pilsen, printed here *Sermones de Pœnitentiâ*, in the year 1552.

Podium, Puy, is the name of several towns in France.—1628.

POLLIANVM RVS, Polliano, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, at the distance of four miles from the city of Verona.

The only known book executed at this town is *Il libro degli Huomini famosi*, by *Petrarch*, which was printed by Felix Antiquarius and Innocens Ziletus, partners, in the year 1476. This curious volume may be seen in the noble collection of earl Spencer.

POMPEIOPOLIS, see PAMPELVNA.

Pondicherry, a city on the coast of the south of India, in the Carnatic; the capital of the French establishments in India.—1784.

Pons ad Monticulum, see *Mussipontum*.

Pons Eni, see *Enipons*.

Pontidæ Monasterium, qu? The Pinelli Catalogue (Nº.11037) contains a work entitled *Numismata selectiora è musæo Pisano*, in four volumes folio, bearing for imprint, *In monasterio Pontidæ agri Bergomatis*, 1740, 1741. I have not been able to find a monastery of this name in the Bergamasco territory. It is observable, however, that Brunet, citing this same work, gives the imprint *In monasterio Benedicto-Casinate*: quære the meaning of all this?

Popayan, a large city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Popayan in the kingdom of New Granada. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1537, is a bishop's see, and contains the royal mint.

In the year 1824 a newspaper was published here.

Port au Prince, a seaport and town of considerable trade, containing nearly 30,000 inhabitants, in the western part of the island of St. Domingo. A press was erected here as early as 1750; and for several years past a literary journal, called *The Haytian Bee*, has been published in this town. In 1822 a second newspaper began to be published here: and in 1825 a handsome quarto volume of 416 pages, containing *the Civil Code of Haiti*, did great credit to the typographers of Port au Prince.

Porta, Pfoerten, a small town and free lordship of Prussia in lower Lusatia.—1785.

PORTESIVM, (qu? Portici, a village near Naples? or Porto, a fortified town in the Veronese?ⁿ probably the latter.

A single volume executed here is cited by Panzer from Denis' Supplement to Maittaire's Annals, viz. *Statuta Communitatis ripperie Salodii et Brixiensis*, which was printed by Bartholomæus Zannus in the year 1490. We have no further information respecting the typography of Porto.

Portiani Castrum, St. Pourçain, a town of France, on the river Sioulle. A book entitled, *L'advocat du diable, ou mémoires du pape Gregoire VII.* in three vols. 8°. printed in 1743, bears the imprint of St. Pourçain; but whether it be fictitious or not, I am unable to say.

Portroyal des Champs, a large abbey of Cistercian nuns, situate within six leagues of Paris; a place rendered famous by the residence of Arnold, Nicole, and other learned ecclesiastics in its immediate vicinity. Having incurred the implacable enmity of the Jesuits, it was demolished by order of Louis the Fourteenth at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

A press was in use by the learned men who resided at Portroyal, but at what period it was erected I have not ascertained.

Portsmouth, a handsome and considerable town, the metropolis of New Hampshire, in North America. Daniel Fowle, a printer formerly residing at Boston, in 1756 set up here the first press used in the colony of New Hampshire. Thomas observes, that "he did but little at book-printing, his principal business consisted in publishing a newspaper." Towards the end of the year 1764 a second press was erected at Portsmouth, which however continued but a very short time.

Portua, qu. what place? Two treatises by C. *Aquilonius*, dated 1640 and 1641, bear this imprint.

Portus, Porto, a small episcopal town of Italy, in the papal dominions.—1691.

Portus Ferrarius, Porto Ferraio, a seaport of the isle of Elba.

Portus Lusitaniæ, or *Portus Cale*, or *Civitas Portugalensis*, Porto, or Oporto, a large, populous, and commercial town of Portugal, seated at the mouth of the Duero, containing about 70,000 inhabitants. It is a bishop's see. Printing was exercised

ⁿ According to Santander, in the Venetian territory.

here, by Fr. Laurentius de Basto, in the year 1612; (Bodleian) and by Joannes Rodriguez, in 1622, 1625.

Posnania, Posnan, or Posen, an ancient and large episcopal city of Prussian Poland, capital of a palatinate, with an university, founded in 1510. The Lutherans, the Jews, and the Jesuits, had each printing-establishments in this place. Its earliest book known bears date 1579. One of 1586, printed by Joannes Wolrhabus, is in the Bodleian.

Posonium, Posen, or Presburg, a fortified city on the Danube, the capital of Lower Hungary, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Printing was exercised here in 1612. Probably this was the first town of the kingdom into which the art was introduced: nor did it make an extensive progress for many years afterwards; since so late as the year 1646, Christopher Ravius observed, “in totâ Hungariâ vix tres sunt typographiæ.” It is said that there are at this time about forty paper-mills in Hungary, but yet all their finer sorts of paper are imported.

Potsdam, a handsome town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg, remarkable for a magnificent palace of the kings of Prussia. 1760.

Pottendorf, a manufacturing town of Lower Austria.—1668.

Potschaev, appears to be some Russian town: quære whether Potschinki, a town of the government of Nischnei-Novgorod? Poschechon, a town of the government of Jaroslaf? or Poschega, chief town of the palatinate of Poscheva, on the river Orlova? Bachmeister observes that printing was exercised here in the year 1618.

Poughkeepsie, a township and village of the United States, capital of Duchess county, in the state of New York, seated on the Hudson river. It is a flourishing place, has an extensive trade, and contains near 5000 inhabitants. There are three printing offices in it, each of which furnishes a weekly newspaper. A work entitled *The Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Duchess County, North America*, was printed here in the year 1807.

PRAGA, PALÆOPRAGA, or CASVRGIS, Prague, a large and fine city, the capital of Bohemia, and lately an archbishop's see. It is divided into three parts; two of which, the Old and the New Town, are seated on the eastern bank of the river Mulda, while the small part (*Micro-praga*) is on the western bank. This last is the most ancient of the three. Prague has a

Pozonban - in Bradley - a book printed here in 1836 - The
author Jordanovsky, in the Magyar dialect

celebrated university, founded by Charles the Fourth, in 1347; which at one period is reported to have contained no fewer than forty thousand students. At the beginning of the XVth century some disputes arose amongst the students; in consequence of which all those of the German nation retired, together with the rector, to Leipsic, where the elector Frederic founded for them in 1409 that university which has since become so famous.

The earliest known specimen of Prague typography is a book entitled, *Statutum Utraquisticorum articuli in Comitibus Nimburgensibus conclusi*, printed in Latin and Bohemian in the year 1478. Balbinus, indeed, in his *Bohemia docta*, p. 231. speaks of an edition of *Dares Phrygius* of the date of 1468, which he conceives may have been executed in this city: the case, however, even upon his own shewing, is but imperfectly made out. In 1487 a *Bohemian version of the Psalter*, and in the following year the *first edition of the Bohemian Bible*, were executed in this city: a copy of the latter is preserved in the public library of the university of Prague. Bachmeister remarks that one of the first books printed in the Russian character is a *Pentateuch* executed at Prague in 1519 [but this had been preceded by some other parts of Scripture, in the year 1517 and 1518.]

Pratum Albuini, Prato, a place in the immediate vicinity of Brescia. The first edition of *Nizolius' Observations upon Cicero* bears for imprint, *Ex Prato Albuini, in ædibus Jo. Francisci Gambaræ*, 1535.

Le Preux, a printer of Paris about the close of the XVIth century, often suppressed the name of the town where he resided, giving merely his own. See also the article *Morgii*.

Primislavia or *Prenuslavia*, Prenzlau, a town of Brandenburg, seated on the lake of Ucker.—1747.

Prince of Wales' Island, or Pulo Penang, a small but very important island of the eastern seas, lying off the western coast of the Malay peninsula. It came into possession of the British in the year 1786, and through care has become a flourishing colony, and a general rendezvous of all persons trading to those parts of the east.

A printing-office appears to have been opened on the island at least twenty years ago; as an *Essay on the Malay language*, by *J. Shaw*, bears for imprint, *Prince of Wales' island*, 1807. A copy of this book, which probably was executed at George-

town (the chief town) is in the curious collection of Mr. W. Marsden.

PROMENTOVR occurs as the imprint of a book cited by Panzer from P. Laire, in the following terms; *Le doctrinal de Sapience par Guy de Roy. Imprimé a Promentour par maistre Loys Guérbin, M.CCCC.LXXXII.* No bibliographer seems to have given a satisfactory account of this place: and having myself searched long and fruitlessly for any town bearing such a name, I cannot help thinking that some transposition of letters must have obscured the original word. Quære, can it be intended for Prémontre, a village of France, in Picardy, noted for a famous abbey of regular canons of St. Augustin, who are hence called Præmonstratenses? In all probability it denotes some place in France; but Panzer makes no attempt to unravel the enigma, which, as Moore says of his annual hieroglyphics, must be left "to time and the curious to construe."

Prostanna, qu? Prostiagow (or Prosnitz,) a town of the circle of Olmutz, in Moravia? Printing was exercised here about the middle of the sixteenth century: and some works of *J. Dubravius*, bishop of Olmutz, with others, are known to have been executed in this place in the years 1549 and 1550.

Prostitium, Prossnitz, a considerable town of Moravia, chief place of a district. The Jews had a printing-establishment here in the early part of the seventeenth century. Prossnitz books of the dates 1603, 1618, 1649, are found in the Oppenheimer collection.

Providence, the chief town of the county of Providence, in Rhode Island, North America. The Baptist missionaries possess a college here. Printing was introduced into this town by Wm. Goddard, a printer of New York, in the year 1762.

PROVINVM, Provins, a well-built town of the interior of France, seated on the river Vouzie.

Panzer adduces a single instance of printing in this town, namely a book entitled, *La regle des Marchands*, by Jean le Liseur, (Johannes Lector,) a monk, which was executed by Guillaume Tavernier in the year 1496. No other work from Provins is noticed either in this or the following century by Panzer, nor do I remember to have seen any Provins printing, except it be a small volume preserved in the Bodleian library, entitled, *La vie de S. Thibaut confesseur, patron de la ville de Provins*, 12°. *Provins*, 1676.

Puebla de Guadalupe, qu. a small town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, near to Trughillo? Mendez notices that the art of printing has been exercised within this town.

Puteoli, Puzzuolo, the poor remains of a once magnificent and celebrated town of Italy, finely situated on the bay of Puzzuolo. It is still a bishop's see. Helyot, in the introduction to his "Histoire des Ordres Monastiques," quotes a work by *H. Maraccius*, printed at Puzzuolo in the year 1663. The art was also exercised here in 1685, &c.

Q.

Quàm-cheu, or *Quang-tcheou*, the city called by the Europeans Canton, a city of the first rank, capital of the province of Quang-tong, in China.

At what precise period the European typography found its way to Canton, I have not ascertained: a work, entitled *Innocentia Victrix*, composed by father Antonio de Gouvea, viceprovincial of the Jesuits, (for an account of whom see the *Bibliotheca Lusitana*, vol. i. p. 296,) was printed here in Chinese and Latin, in the year 1671. Lambecius, in the seventh book of his Commentaries on the imperial library of Vienna, gives a description and the entire Latin version of this curious book, a copy of which is in the imperial library. The full title is thus; *Innocentia victrix, sive sententia Comitiorum imperii Sinici pro innocentia Christianæ religionis, lata juridicè per annum 1669, et jussu R. P. Antonii de Gouvea Societatis Jesu ibidem viceprovincialis Sinico-Latinè exposita, In Quàm-Cheü, metropoli provinciæ Quàm-tùm in regno Sinarum, anno Salutis humanæ, 1671.* The volume contains the examination of some of the missionaries, who were accused of three things; ignorance of astronomy! murderous intentions! and the propagation of a false and wicked religion! together with the proceedings of the emperor and his several courts of justice in the matter; finally establishing, as may be inferred from the title, the innocence of the parties accused. A second copy of this rare work was in the celebrated Meerman library. In the supplement to Bowyer and Nicholls' *History of Printing*, p. 286, mention is made of a book which Mr. Nicholls conceived to have been executed at Canton, at an earlier period than the work above described, viz. in the year 1667. On inspection however, it appears that his ground for the supposition

was merely that *the licence for printing* it was dated from Canton in that year, whereas the second part of the work distinctly bears the imprint of Goa, at which place in all probability the whole volume was worked off at the press. See an account of this work in the "*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*," p. 63. Of late years (1812 &c.) some beautiful Chinese printing has been executed at Canton, under the directions of Mr. Morrison, a British missionary, consisting of several portions of *the Holy Scriptures* of both the Old and New Testament.

Quebec, a large and handsome city, the capital of Lower Canada, in North America. Printing was introduced into this town by W. Brown and W. Gilmore, in the year 1764, which was the first appearance of the art within the whole province of Canada. And it is observed by Thomas, that no other press existed in the province until the year 1775, when one was erected at Montreal.

Quedelinburgum, Quedlinburg, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt.—1632.

St. Quentin, a considerable manufacturing town of the north-east of France, in the department of the Aisne.—1627.

Quesada, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. Mendez names this among the towns of that country in which he knew the art of printing to have been exercised.

Quevillium, Quevilly, a town of France, in Normandy, near Rouen. Le Long notices a *French New Testament*, printed here in 1645.

Quinque Ecclesiæ, Fünfkirchen, a large and populous town of Hungary, seated on the side of a ridge of hills, near the river Drave. It was erected into a bishopric by king Stephan in 1009, and Louis the First founded here an university in the year 1364, which however was dissolved in 1526; from which period Fünfkirchen was unknown as a place of education until 1694, when the Jesuits founded a college, which grew into much repute. See *Bright's Travels*.

Quitoa, Quito, the capital city of the kingdom of Quito, in Spanish South America. It is a bishop's see, and had two universities; one of which was founded by Philip the Second of Spain, in 1586, and belonged to the Jesuits; the other was in the hands of the Dominicans. I have met with no satisfactory account of the introduction of printing into Quito. At present (1824) a newspaper is regularly published in the city.

In Bodley. Jos. Kotleri prolegomena in historiam Quinque-
-Ecclesiarum s' Pannoniæ 1804- and by the same Author "de sacra
regni Hungariae corona. L^o Quinquæ cælesiis, 1806

Das Neue Testament .8° [Prakau] 1630. 10 B

Versio hac Sociniana Jo. Prellium et Ioach Steg-
mannum. auctores habens admodum rara et pretiosa.
logt. lib. var. p. 167

R.

Raceburgum, Ratzebourg, an ancient town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, formerly a bishop's see. Printing was respectably carried on here in 1670—1676, by Nicholas Nissen, *Def. 9. 135* who in the latter year executed a treatise "Upon the genuine "Unicorns," written by a physician named *Paul Sachsus*, who appears to be thoroughly zealous in the cause which he espouses.

Racholium, (qu? the name of a college of Jesuits in the island of Salsette, off the coast of Bombay?) A work in the dialect of the Canary islands, by *Didacus Ribeiro*, was printed here by the Jesuits, in the year 1632: another, of the date 1640, occurs in the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu*, [a copy of which is in Mr. Marsden's collection;] as also a third, dated 1668. Some others, by *Antonio de Soldanha*, a Jesuit, printed in this college in the year 1655, are mentioned in the "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Racovia, Racow, or Rakow, a town of Lesser Poland, in the palatinate of Sendomir, erected in 1569 by John Sieninius, palatine of Podolia, for the reception of a sect of Unitarians or Socinians: he named it Rakow, the Polish word for *a crab*, from the armorial bearings of his wife. His son James subsequently enlarged the town very much, and added a school or college, and increased the printing-establishment. From the press of this town a vast multitude of books composed by Unitarians issued, until the year 1638, when, by a decree of the state, the society was entirely broken up, the professors and scholars were ejected, and the school and press destroyed. The first who carried on the business of a printer here was Alexius Rodecki, who had formerly printed at Cracow; his earliest known book is a *Polish New Testament*, dated 1577: he was succeeded by Sebastian Sternacius, under whom the press flourished exceedingly. Almost all the Socinian books executed at this place, are, from the nature of the contents, and from the dispersion of the sect, of a very high degree of rarity. It may be observed, that some books are found bearing the imprint *Racovia*, with a date posterior to 1638: but all these were printed elsewhere, for the Socinian press was never revived at Racow.

Ragland Castle, in Monmouthshire, was anciently a place of much strength and magnificence, but has been in ruins since the days of Oliver Cromwell. It appears that a press was once worked at this place: a book is extant, called, *A Collection of*

loyal Songs, Poems, &c. said to be privately printed at Ragland Castle, in 1750.

Ragusium, Ragusa, a large town of Austrian Dalmatia, strongly seated on a peninsula on the Adriatic: it was formerly a place of great trade, and is now the chief town of a district and the see of an archbishop.

The earliest notice of typography exercised at Ragusa appears to be that of a pamphlet by *Michael Bocignolius* upon the war with the Turks, which is announced in a London Catalogue as bearing the imprint *Ragusi*, with the date 1524. I have not seen it: Panzer knew of nothing printed in this town; nor do I recollect any book of an earlier date than 1667.

Rangoon, a large city and seaport of the Burman empire, distant 670 miles S. E. from Calcutta.

The English Baptist Missionaries are said to have possessed a printing-establishment here for some years past; which had the good fortune to escape the fire which laid waste that town in the year 1814. In 1816 a press and types which had been presented by the Baptists of Serampore to the American Baptists were set up at Rangoon, and early in 1817 Mr. Hough the printer executed a "Summary of Christian doctrine" in 7 pages, and a "Catechism" of 6 pages; 1000 copies of the former and 3000 of the latter work. Also in the same year 1817 the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, translated into the Burman language by Mr. F. Carey, was printed at Rangoon.

Ratiastum Lemovicum, properly designates Raiz, a village near Limoges, though it is usually taken for the city itself. See *Lemovices*.

RATISBONA, Ratisbon, or Regensburg, an ancient city of Bavaria, seated on the Danube; it is the capital of the principality of Ratisbon, and an archbishop's see.

A *Liber Missalis secundum Breviarium chori ecclesiæ Ratisbonensis* was printed here in the year 1485, by John Sensenschmidt and John Beckenhab, who had been summoned from Bamberg by Henry, archbishop of Ratisbon, for the express purpose of printing this book for the use of his church. No other volume is *known* to have been executed here during the XVth century, but Panzer cites one which he *judges* to have been printed either at Bamberg or Ratisbon; it is a *Breviary for Ratisbon*, dated in the subsequent year 1486.

Ravenna, an ancient and well-known city of the east of Italy, in the States of the Church.

Printing was exercised in this city at least so early as 1580 ; in which year was printed here a *History of Ravenna* by *Tomai*, a copy of which edition was in the Pinelli library. In the following year *The statutes of the military order of St. George* were executed at Ravenna.

Ravenspurgum, Ravensburg, formerly an imperial city of Germany, now belonging to the kingdom of Bavaria.—1626.

Reate, Rieti, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, situate in the pope's dominions. *An Italian Paraphrase of the Odes of Horace* was printed here in 1679.

Recanetum, Recanati, a small town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near Loretto.—1606. (Bodl.)

REENEN is the imprint of a Dutch book printed in the XVth century, without date or printer's name : it has been decided to mean "Reinen, a town in the Venetian territory ;" but more probably designates Rhenen (*Rhena*), a town of Holland, seated on the Rhine, in the province of Utrecht. The title of the work in question is, *Dat Leeven ende die passie ende verhessinge der H. Maget Sinte Kunera, die in die stadt van Reenen is kustinde, mit haer Teken en Mirakelen*.—*Gheprent in die stadt Reenen*. Visscher however, according to Panzer, reads *te koop*, instead of *gheprent*, in the colophon, so that it does not appear quite certain whether the book really belongs to Rhenen or not. No date or printer's name is affixed to this curious article, the only one which acquaints us with the typography of this town.

Reginohradecium, -Konigingratz, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe ; the capital of a circle, and a bishop's see.

Printing appears to have been practised here in the XVIIth century : Victorinus Wrbensky executed at Konigingratz a work entitled *Anatome Sacrae Scripturae*, typis Martini Kleinvechter, in the year 1618 ; and Jo. W. Cælestinus, archdeacon of the place, printed here a Bohemian translation of a work by *Henry Lancelot*, in 1625.

Regiomons, see *Mons regius*.

REGIVM, Reggio, a large and fine town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, delightfully situated on the straits of Messina : it is the see of an archbishop.

It was generally supposed that typography was introduced into

Reggio by two brothers, Bartholomæus and Laurentius de Bruchis, whose first production was the *Grammar of Nic. Perottus*, finished in the year 1480 : but the indefatigable researches of De Rossi have brought to light a rude and utterly unheard-of Hebrew work of earlier date, namely, *a Commentary on the Pentateuch by R. Salomon Jarchi*, the colophon of which distinctly states it to have been printed at Reggio, by Abraham ben Garton ben Isaac, in 1475. It is a small folio of 115 or 116 leaves, in the Rabbinical character, rude, having neither signatures, numerals, nor catch-words, &c. De Rossi, the first to discover and describe this extraordinary volume, was also the possessor of the only known copy of it, which (as has been mentioned) for a long time disputed with the *Arba turim* from Piobe del Sacco, the honour of being the earliest known printed Hebrew book. Santander contends, that the Hebrew work above cited is the only one claimable by Reggio in the Neapolitan territory, the others having been printed at Reggio (*Regium Lepidi*) a town in the duchy of Modena. In Lancelot Pasius' work, *De litteraturâ non vulgari*, printed at Reggio in 1504, the town is designated *Regium Gallie togatæ* : in another, *Regium Æmiliæ* ; in a third, *Regium Longobardiæ* : all which belong to Reggio in Modena, although Panzer has mixed the productions of the two towns together. It does not appear that much printing was carried on at Reggio during the XVIth century.

REICHENSTEIN, a small town of Germany, in Silesia, distant about six miles from Glatz. [or, possibly, Berg-Reichenstein, a town of Bohemia.] Neither Panzer nor other bibliographers mention the existence of a printing-establishment here ; yet Mr. Beloe adduces plausible reasons for believing that a work entitled, *Dialogus inter Hugonem, Catonem, et Olevierum, super libertate ecclesiasticâ elaboratus*, which is cited by Panzer as being without name, date, or place, was executed in this town : he cites a copy in the possession of Mr. Wodhull, at the end of which is found *Rychensteyn*, 1477. See *Beloe's Anecdotes*, vol. v. p. 371.

Remi, Rhemi, or Durocorturum, Rheims, an ancient and celebrated city of France, in Champagne. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of France ; and formerly possessed an university.

Some English Roman-catholics, who had left this country in the early part of queen Elizabeth's reign, and had settled themselves at Douay in Flanders, being obliged to fly from that town

Reykjavik: the principal town in Iceland.
v. Saga in Bodl.

Rhacuosium - in Bodl. Tubero [L.C.] Commentaria deorum
temporum, 2 vol. 8° Rhacuosii, 1784

in the year 1578, repaired, under the guidance of Wm. Allen, (afterwards a cardinal,) to Rheims; where being hospitably received, in consequence of a letter of recommendation written in their favour by the pope, they obtained leave to erect an English seminary, and soon began to furnish employment for a printer. In 1582 they executed here the first edition of the *Romish English version of the New Testament*, at the press of John Fogny, a printer of considerable note in the town, who lived at the sign of the Lion, where two years previously he had published some pieces written by Lesly, titular bishop of Ossory, in favour of Mary queen of Scots. [John Fogny was succeeded by Simon Fogny, whom we find continuing the business in 1610.]

Typography however had been earlier known and executed within this town; some tracts executed here by Francois du Pré, in the years 1577 and 1578, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin; and the earliest Rheims book which I have yet seen is *La legende de Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine*, printed by Jacques Martin in 1576. But M. Van Praet acquaints us that the art was in use at Rheims for several years before this period; by adducing a book entitled *Coustumes generales du Bailliage de Vermandois*, printed by Jacq. Bacquenois, printer to the cardinal of Lorraine, in the year 1557. A copy of this rare work, on velum, is in the royal library of Paris. Also in the same year appeared both a French and Latin edition of "*Officium S. Tresani, S. Gumberti, et Berthæ, curâ et expensis Lud. de Linange, Aveniæ Monasterii Abbatissæ*," 8°. by the same.

Revalia, (*Tallinnas*), Revel, an episcopal town of the north-west of European Russia, the capital of Esthonia.—1682. At present there are two printing-offices in Revel.

REVTLINGA, Reutlingen, an ancient town of Germany, in the dominions of Wirtemberg. Printing appears to have been introduced into this town by Johannes Othmar about 1482, in which year we have the *Summa Pisanella*, and *Breviarium Constantiense*, executed by him, with several other works, down to the close of the century; but nothing during the next thirty-six years.

RHEDONES, Rennes, an ancient episcopal city of France, formerly capital of Bretagne. Printing appears to have been slightly cultivated in Rennes in early times. Panzer names only two books executed here during the XVth century, viz. in 1484 and 1485, and a single one in the year 1524; in the last of which

the printer, Jo. Baudoyne, styles himself *Primus et unicus Callographus et impressor ejusdem civitatis*. I remember no other Rennes book anterior to 1622.

Rhetianis Typis. Books bearing this imprint, about the year 1618 &c. were executed at *Leyden*.

Rhydychen, Oxford is so called in Welsh books. See *Oxonia*.

Chateau de Richelieu, a small town and castle of France, near Tours, erected by cardinal Richelieu, in 1637. The cardinal established a private press here in the year 1640, from which several works, executed with great neatness, have proceeded, bearing date 1653, 1654, &c. for a particular account of which see *Peignon's Dictionnaire de Bibliologie*.

Riga, a large and opulent commercial town of European Russia, the capital of Livonia; containing about 40,000 inhabitants.

Printing was exercised at Riga in the year 1638. The *Lord's Prayer*, in forty languages, was printed here in 1662 (Le Long): and the British Museum contains a *Livonic Testament* executed at Riga in 1685, and a *Livonic Bible*, in 1689.

Ripiacum Atrebatum, see *Atrebatum*.

Rignavia. (qu. for *Rhingavia*, i. e. the Rhingau?) A commentary on the proceedings of a council of the three estates holden at Blois on the 15th of Nov. 1576, was printed here in the following year by Jacobus Sterphen, which may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in that of Trinity college, Dublin.

Rinthelia ad Visurgim, Rinteln, a town of Germany, in the county of Schaumberg, now belonging to Hesse Cassel. It formerly possessed a small university, founded in 1621, by prince Ernest of Holstein.

Typography appears to have followed closely the steps of this university; since in the very next year, 1622, we find the *Lexicon criticum* of J. R. Robbignus, bearing for imprint, *Rintelii, nov. Acad. Ernest*. 1622. It is however a volume which needs not be much boasted of, seeing that it is both miserably printed, and abounding in errata.—(TCD.) In the next year Peter Lucius styled himself printer to the university of Rinteln: and at the same time appears a second printer named Ernestus Reinokingius: books by each of these, of the year 1623, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Rio de Janeiro, a large city of South America, the capital of Brazil, containing about 140,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the

see *Pointholium crescens et decrescens*, ab H. L. Festeri.
Dif. B. 80.

river of the same name, at the head of a bay, most advantageously disposed for commercial intercourse.

The only instance of the typography of this city which I have yet met with, is a piece entitled, “*Projecto de Constituição para o Imperio do Brasil &c.*” “*impresso na typographia nacional do Rio “de Janeiro, 1824;”* but a *Portuguese and English Grammar* by Freitag, is announced in Catalogues as printed in the year 1820, and the art was exercised at Rio certainly so early as 1818.

Ripa, Ripen, or Ribe, an ancient city of Denmark, in Jutland: the see of a bishop. Printing was introduced into this town so early as 1508; in which year a work by *Kanatus*, bishop of Wi-borg, was executed here by Matheus Brand. No other Ripen specimen is known.

Ripa, *Riva de Trento*, or Rieff, a small town in the south of the Tyrol, seated on the Lago di Garda, about seventeen miles from Trent: remarkable for an extensive manufactory of Jewsharps! A Hebrew printing-office was at work here so early as 1558, books from which, of the years 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, and 1562, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Rivus Siccus, Medina de Rioseco, an ancient but decayed town of Spain, in the province of Leon, distant fifteen miles from Palencia. Antonio mentions printing here in 1618.

Rochester, an ancient city of England, seated on the river Medway, in the county of Kent.

The earliest instance of printing here, which I have met with, is *The Kentish fayre, or the Parliament sold to their best worth*, 4°. Rochester. 1648. (Bodl.)

Rochmanow, or Romanof, a town of European Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, seated on the river Volga.

Bachmeister affirms printing to have been carried on here in the year 1619.

Rogensburg, an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, near Ulm.—1735.

Rohan, a town of France, in Bretagne.—1682.

ROMA, Rome, the celebrated capital of Italy, once mistress of the world.

This city, as might be expected, was early in admitting and cherishing in its bosom an art which promised such extraordinary advantages as typography, the knowledge and practice of which was conveyed to it by two enterprising Germans in the year 1465.

These men, Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, whose names are familiar to every one acquainted with the earlier editions of the classics, were the first to exhibit throughout all Italy the newly-discovered art of printing, and under the auspices of pope Paul the Second set up their printing-establishment in the monastery of Subiaco, in the vicinity of Rome. [For their labours, while they continued here, see the article *Sublacense Monasterium*.] After two years they removed into the city itself, and being received into the house of two noble brothers, Peter and Francis de Maximis, opened their Roman typographical career by giving to the world, in 1467, an edition of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, which is the first book printed at Rome. Until the year 1473, they continued to supply editions of standard works, with an execution truly admirable, and a correctness which has been duly appreciated and proclaimed by the learned of all subsequent ages, having been fortunate enough to obtain for almost all their publications the revision of Jo. Andreas, bishop of Aleria, who not only corrected the press, but wrote the prefaces and dedications, &c. In the year 1474 the partnership between these two was dissolved, and from this time we hear nothing more of Sweynheym as a printer : he appears to have given himself entirely to the study of engraving, and to have died about 1478.

Sweynheym and Pannartz were followed to Rome by Udalricus Gallus, or Ulric Han, who, on the last day of December in the same year, 1467, published the *Meditations of Joh. de Turrecrematâ*, and continued his labours until the year 1478; in which, as Serna Santander observed, he closed his typographical career with a repeated edition of the same work with which he had commenced it. The number of printers rapidly increased at Rome. In 1470, we find John Philip de Lignamine at work, who styles himself *Scutifer* to the pope. (Quære, if it be the same office as *De Gonfaloneriis*, a title assumed by some other printers?) In the same year we have Georgius Laver, whose printing-establishment was in the monastery of St. Eusebius; and in the next, Adam Rot, &c. &c. Among the numerous printers who exercised their art in this city during the XVth century, the names of Leonard Pflugel, Windelin de Willâ, John Schurener, Eucharius Silber, Stephen Planck, and Sixtus Riessinger, are those which are more generally known to the public. It is perhaps worth noticing, that the number of works adduced by Panzer as printed at Rome from the

year 1501 to 1536, is little more than three hundred, while those which were executed in the same city during the thirty-five years preceding that period fall very little short of a thousand, embracing almost every department of literature.

Ronchum, Ronco, a small town of the north-west of Italy, distant five leagues north from Genoa. The first volume of the *Memorie recondite* of *Vittorio Siri* was printed here in 1677: likewise a Latin work in defence of the noted Jo. Annii of Viterbo, in the same year.

Roncilio, Ronciglione, a small town of Italy, in the states of the Church. *An Italian version of the Iliad*, by *B. Tebaldi*, is cited as having been printed here in the year 1620.

Ronneburgum, Ronneburg, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Altenberg, belonging to Saxe Gotha.—1807.

Rosa (Jonas) a printer of *Frankfort*, often omitted the name of his town: he printed at the beginning of the XVIIth century.

Roschildia, Roschild, an ancient episcopal city of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, formerly the residence of the kings of Denmark. Printing was introduced into this city about the year 1534, and continued only until 1540. Two works, an edition of *St. Paul's Epistles*, translated by Erasmus, and *Jo. Campensis' Paraphrase on the Psalms and Ecclesiastes*, dated 1534 and 1536, are given by Panzer. Le Long observes, that the former of these two books is of the highest degree of rarity. A copy of the first edition of the *Icelandic New Testament*, printed at Roschild by Hans Barth in the year 1540, in 12°. is said to be in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, but unfortunately the title-page is wanting. A curious description, both bibliographical and historical, of this important volume may be read in the Appendix to "*Henderson's Journal of a residence in Iceland*," 8°. 1818. Henderson appears to have seen a perfect copy, but does not mention where it is preserved.

Roseau, now called Charlottetown, the capital of the island of Dominica, in the West Indies.

Wm. Smith, in 1765, was a printer at this place; and published a newspaper, entitled *The Freeport Gazette, or, The Dominica Advertiser*.

ROSTOCHIVM, or RHODOPOLIS, Rostock, a large and fortified town of the north of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg, having a small university, established in 1419.

The only five specimens which remain of printing at Rostock during the XVth century appear to have been executed in a monastery, *Per fratres presbiteros et clericos congregationis domus viridis horti ad Sanctum Michael in Opido Rostock-censi*. The earliest of these books is a *Lactantius*, of the year 1476, which Panzer announces to be a volume of the highest rarity. A copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library: and we learn from M. Van Praet that another, printed on vellum, is in the imperial library at Vienna. The same writer mentions that this monastery of St. Michael afterwards became an academic college, but being almost consumed by fire, was in the year 1619 converted into a magazine of arms. We find the monks, however, continuing their typographical labours in it at least until the year 1528.

Rotenburgum, Rothenburg, a small town of the west of Germany in Wirtemberg. There are also several other towns in Germany bearing the same name: as Rotenburg on the Tauber, a town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on a mountain near the river Tauber. Printing was exercised here in 1677 by Noah de Millenau. The earliest date which I have observed attached to the simple imprint *Rotenburgi*, is 1627.

Roterodamum, Rotterdam, a populous and commercial city of South Holland, seated on the river Maese.

Printing was carried on here by Dierck Mullem, in the year 1589, (TCD.) and 1590, (Bodl.) also by Johannes Leonardi Berewout in 1616; who in that year executed the first volume of the *Waldensia* of Balthasar Lydius.

ROTHOMAGVM, Rouen, (in Portuguese books *Ruan*) a large and fine city of France, seated on the Seine; it was the capital of Normandy, and is an archbishop's see.

Panzer doubts whether a book called *Le Livre coustoumier du pays et duche de Normandie*, of the date 1483, were really printed here in that year; if not, *Les croniques de Normandie*, executed in 1487, by Guillaume le Tailleur, is the earliest known specimen of the typography of Rouen.

Rotwila, Rotweil, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, seated on a height near the river Neckar.

Printing was carried on in this town early in the XVIIth century, by Joh. Maximilian Helmlin; who in the year 1606 executed here the *Fortalitium Fidei*, of Jo. Lorichius; the title-page

of which is neatly decorated, and its reverse exhibits an elegant woodcut of the arms of the bishop of Constance, to whom the work is dedicated.—(Bodl.)

Roveredo, a considerable town of the Austrian states in the Tyrol, seated near the left bank of the river Adige.

An Italian work of *Tartarotti*, printed here in the year 1749, was in the Pinelli library.

Rovetta, a small village situate on the summit of Mont Presolano, near the city of Bergamo in Italy. In the *Revue encyclopédique* for 1820 it is announced that M. Fantini had recently erected a printing-press at Rovetta, for the purpose of publishing under his own immediate inspection a curious edition of the *Divina Commedia* of Dante.

Rovilio, (qu: Rovigno, a considerable town of Austrian Italy? or Rovigo, a populous town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria?) An edition of *The works of Petrarch* was printed here in 1574.

RVBEVS MONS, Rougemont, an abbey of Benedictines, in a town of the same name, near Chatillon-sur-Seine, in Burgundy. According to Peignot, (Dict. tom. ii. p. 442,) printing was carried on here by Wurceburg de Vach, one of the monks, in 1481. Peignot however enters into no particulars, and Panzer takes no notice of the matter.

Rudolphostadium, or *Rudolstadium*, Rudolphstadt, a well-built town of the west of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, on the river Saale.

Typography was exercised here by Christopher Eusebius Taltisch, in the years 1664 and 1666. I have also seen books bearing for imprint *Rudolphipolis*, and *Rhudolphopolis*, but whether these were executed at Rudolphstadt, or at Rudolphswerd, (*Rudolphiverda*,) or at some third place, I am unable to decide. At "*Rudolphipolis*" have recently been printed some very neat little volumes in 24°. having the pages of each encircled with a border printed in red; the printer's name is Froebel.

Ruën in Livland, (i. e. in Livonia, a province of Russia.) A small volume, containing *the Lord's Prayer in one hundred and fifty languages*, edited by Gustavus Bergmann, bears the above imprint, with the date 1789.

Rupella, Rochelle, an ancient and populous seaport town of

France, of considerable trade and eminence, in the department of Charente inferieure ; it is also a bishop's see.

The art of printing was exercised at Rochelle by Bartholomew Berton in 1564 and 1566, of which latter year a curious book may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, entitled *Le grand Routier pilotage, et encrage de mer*, written by *Pierre Garcie*: the woodcuts in this work are rude but interesting. The first edition of the *New Testament in the Basque tongue* was printed here in the year 1571 ; a copy of which valuable and rare volume is found in the library belonging to the university of Leyden. There is a second copy in the Bodleian, but unfortunately the title-page is supplied by manuscript : it is a very small thick octavo of more than 600 pages, printed in a good clear Roman letter : the title of it is, "*Jesus Christ Gure Tzunaren Testamentu Berria*," &c. *Rochellan, Pierre Hautin Imprimiciale*, 1571. On the title are engraved the arms of the queen of Navarre, through whose zealous exertions in the cause of religion this translation into the Biscayan dialect was made, and who also caused the catechism and prayers used in the church of Geneva, to be translated and printed at Rochelle. See the History of Thuanus, book 51. This excellent princess died in the next year, 1572.

Rupifortium, Rochefort, a seaport town of the west of France, in the department of Charente inferieure.

Printing was carried on at Rochefort at least so early as 1714, in which year a French work on the great men who have died "*en plaisissant*," was printed here.—(TCD.)

Ruremonda, Ruremond, or Roermond, a considerable town of the Netherlands, seated at the conflux of the Roer and Meuse ; it is a bishop's see, and was the birthplace of the well-known geographer Gerard Mercator.—1620.

Rutheni, or *Segodunum*, Rodez, an ancient and large town of the south of France, seated on the river Aveiron. It is a bishop's see.—1627.

S.

Sabaria, a town of Hungary ; either Sarvar, or Szombatel, three leagues distant from the former ; each of which is seated on the river Gunz.

Sabioneta, or *Savioneta*, Sabionetta, a populous town of Austrian Italy, formerly the capital of a principality.

From De Rossi, who has written a specific treatise on the Hebrew printing-establishment for which Sabionetta has long been famous, we learn that its origin is to be ascribed to the year 1551; that it was carried on chiefly in the house of Tobias Foa, a wealthy Jew, who was assisted by Jacobus Tedesco Patavinus and several other persons: that Tedesco was corrector and editor, and Jacob ben Naphthali Cohen the printer: that it continued to work, with some interruptions, until 1590: that at length it was put down by authority, on account of the intemperate and improper language used in some of its productions: that the types were carried to Venice, and there used for an edition of *the Bible* in 1615 and 1616. De Rossi observes that this press reached its height of perfection in the year 1553, while under the direction of a celebrated printer named Adel-kind, who had been sent for from Venice to undertake the management of the establishment at Sabionetta. He enumerates thirty-four editions which issued from it between the years 1551 and 1590, the earliest of which, and first specimen of the Sabionetta typography, is a *Commentary on Deuteronomy* by R. Isaac Abarbanel, consisting of one hundred and forty-six leaves in folio. De Rossi states this edition to be one of the rarest books any where to be met with. [A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, now deposited in the Bodleian library.] He gives to the productions of this press generally the merit of being original and genuine editions, as well as that of great neatness of type and execution, declaring that almost all of them are scarce, and diligently sought for by collectors of books. Several of these Sabionetta volumes, some of them printed upon vellum, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Setobris, *Setubalia*, also *Cetobris*, or *Cetobrica*, Setuval, or St. Ubes, an ancient and strong seaport town of Portugal, in Estremadura, beautifully situate at the extremity of a bay, about 25 miles south of Lisbon. Its population is said to be 14,000 persons.

Saganum Silesiæ, Sagan, a considerable town of Prussian Silesia, seated on the river Bober. It is the chief town of a duchy, and contains woollen and linen manufactures.

In the years 1629, 1630, &c. the celebrated *Kepler* published here some *Ephemerides*, which perhaps may have been the earliest attempts at printing in the town of Sagan; as the colophon to his book states, that the printing of it was commenced at Lintz,

and finished at Sagen. It was executed in the ducal printing-office, which (as we learn from one of Kepler's dedications) was erected at the beginning of the year 1630.—(TCD.)

It appears that Kepler had been living at Lintz, where he had published several of his works; but when, in the year 1627 or 1628, some civil commotions overthrew the printing-establishment, and compelled the printer to fly, he began to look out for some quiet place of residence, where he might proceed with his celestial observations. At this conjuncture he found a friend in Albert duke of Friesland and Sagen, who granted him a house and an annual pension, and likewise promised him a press: he took up his residence at Sagen in the month of July 1628. He had previously purchased a supply of types, figures, &c. with which his former *Ephemeris* had been printed, and these he brought with him: his press appears to have been furnished to him before the close of 1628. He continued here until his death, which took place a few years afterwards.

Sagium, Seez, or Sais, an ancient city of France, in Normandy, the see of a bishop.—1731.

Sahagun, a small town of the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon, possessing an ancient and magnificent abbey of Benedictines. Mendez remarks that typography has been exercised in this town, (most probably within the walls of the abbey abovementioned.)

Saint-Mandé. A private printing-press was erected in 1660 by the superintendant Fouquet, at his country seat of Saint Mandé, which I suppose to be in France.

Salcovia, see *Solcovia*.

Salem, a city of Massachusetts, the capital of Essex county, in the United States: said to have been the spot first fixed upon by the small number of persons who became the founders of the colony of Massachusetts: its original name was Nehum-kek. This was the third place in the province of Massachusetts, into which typography found its way. The first printing-house in it was opened by Samuel Hall, a printer from Newport, in the month of April, 1768. One of his earliest productions was *The Essex Gazette*, which appeared in August of that year. A second press was erected in the town in 1774.

Salernum, Salerno, an ancient archiepiscopal city of the kingdom of Naples; possessing an university which has long been fa-

Pomponius Mela printed here by Soter in 1538
See Ebert. n° 13621

mous for the study of medicine, and whose work, entitled *Regimen sanitatis Scholæ Salernitanæ*, was extremely popular, and appeared in numberless editions, during the XVth and XVIth centuries.

Salicetum, La Saussaye, a town of France. Printing was exercised here, in *collegio Salicetano*, in 1646.

Salinæ, Salins, a considerable town of the east of France, formerly in Franche Comté. According to a statement made by the French bibliographer Peignot, printing was carried on here at so early a period as the year 1485; but the point perhaps would admit a little further investigation.

Salingiacum, is interpreted by Panzer to mean Solingen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Wipper. Panzer makes mention of a work by *Johannes Eckius*, which was printed here in the year 1538, at the press of Joannes Soter, who had at the same time a printing-establishment at Cologne, but who executed at Solingen several works of a description which rendered too hazardous their publication in the former city. A copy of *Eckius*, as also two controversial tracts of *Alardus Amstelredamus*, printed at Solingen, in the year 1539, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Salisburgum, Saltzburg, an ancient and strong city of the Austrian empire, the capital of a province: it is an archbishop's see, and formerly possessed an university, which in the year 1810 was converted into a lyceum.—1620. (Bodl.)

Sallodium, Salo, a town of Austrian Italy, in the district of Brescia, on the banks of the Lago di Garda. Two works are mentioned by Panzer, printed here in the year 1517: namely, some commentaries on Duns Scotus by *Lychettus*, a Brescian monk: I have observed no other Salo book.

SALMANTICA, Salamanca, an ancient, beautiful, and populous city of Spain, in the province of Leon. It is a bishop's see, and has a very celebrated university, which was transferred hither from Palencia in the year 1404.

Typography was introduced into Salamanca in the XVth century; and there is reason to believe a book entitled *Introductiones Latinæ* by *Antonius Nebrissensis*, printed in the year 1481, to be the first production of the press of this city. Mendez announces that a copy of this previously-undiscovered book exists in the royal library of Madrid. A second edition of the same work was

printed in the subsequent year (1482), which is found in the library of the archbishop of Toledo. The art seems to have been continued without intermission from that time; yet it is a little remarkable, that out of more than twenty books, executed here in the XVth century, which are given by Panzer, not a single one has the name of any printer affixed to it; and the only persons who are named as exercising the art at Salamanca are Leonardo Aleman, Lupo Sanz de Navarrâ, and Antonius de Bareda: nor do the names of these occur in any publication prior to the year 1496. To those of the years 1501—1536, may be added the following, as neither the book nor name of the printer appear to have been known to Panzer: *Aristotelis philosophia naturalis* (Lat.) cum commentis Petri a Spinosa. Excus. in alma acad. univ. Salmanticensis per — Rodericum de Castanedâ. Anno 1535. fol. This volume is in the Bodleian library.

It would appear that during the XVIth century some of the well-known Junta family transported themselves from Italy, and carried on the printing-business in Spain. From books now in the Bodleian library we learn that Juan de Junta printed at Burgos in 1535, at Salamanca in 1547 and 1555; and Philip de Junta at Burgos in the years 1582 and 1593.

Salmurium, Saumur, a beautiful and considerable town of France, in Anjou, on the southern bank of the river Loire. Printing was exercised here in 1582.—(TCD.)

SALVTIÆ, Saluces, or Saluzzo, a populous town of the Sardinian states, in the north-west of Italy, capital of a district, seated on an eminence near the Po. It is the see of a bishop.

Panzer knew not that printing had been carried on here during the XVth century, but gives 1503 as the date of the earliest book. The Bodleian library however contains a volume executed here at a much earlier period; of which, as it is an edition unnoticed by Fabricius, and not mentioned (so far as I can learn) by any bibliographer, I shall submit a description rather more detailed than usual. The book in question is *an edition of Persius*, in folio. On the recto of the first leaf we read, AVLI PERSII FLACCI SATYRARVM LIBER, and on the reverse of signature b. iv. *Impressus Salutiis arte et impensis Martini de Lavalle. Correctusque ac emendatus diligenti operâ egregii magistri Johannis Gauterii rectoris Scholarium Saluciensium. Anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXI. die x. Februarii.* Persius is followed by an

Epistle of St. Bernard, which fills the two remaining leaves of this sheet, having for colophon, *Finit Epistola Sancti Bernardi ad laudem Dei. Finis.* The volume is printed in a Gothic type, which, both in capitals and small letters, resembles that of the *Boethius* printed at Pinerolium in 1479; it shews also the same inequality of setting up. The large initials are inserted by hand, not by the press: it contains signatures *a, b*, in sixes, and each page consists of thirty-five lines. The printer, Martinus de Lavalle, appears to be the same who in the year 1488 executed two books at Pavia, for which see Panzer, tom. ii. p. 254. The Bodleian volume has at least the merit of exceeding rarity.

Samalcald, or *Smalcaldia*, Smalcald, the chief town of a district of the same name in the west of Germany, belonging to Hesse-Cassel; memorable for the Articles and the Protestant League concluded here in the year 1531.

Le Long mentions that printing was exercised at Smalcald in 1574, and notices a very rare edition of *The Psalter translated into Latin verse*, by Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, printed in 1590; a copy of which curious volume was lately sold by auction in the library of professor Te Water of Leyden.

Samarobrina, see *Ambiani*.

Samielum in Lotharingia, qu. what town? Le Long notices editions of the *Latin Testament* printed here in 1613 and 1614; in which latter year Franciscus du Bois, calling himself typographer to the duke of Lorraine, executed at Samiel the *Phrases poeticae* of M. Fundanus, a copy of which is in archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin. I cannot say much in favour either of the press-work or paper of this small piece. Two years later however, viz. in 1616, the same printer sent forth a volume of very different style; namely the *Psalterium Monasticum*, a folio in large black and red types, with musical notes; the whole of handsome appearance, and bearing for imprint, *Sammieli, in Monasterio Sancti Michaelis*, &c. 1616.

Samplai en las Philippinas. This occurs as the imprint of a book dated 1745, which is cited by Dr. Robertson, in his *History of America*: in all probability it is the same place with Sampiloc, or Pueblo de Sampiloc, situate on the south-western extremity of Luçon, one of the largest of the Philippine islands. A *Chronicle* by J. Fr. de S. Antonio, bearing for imprint, *impresso el Convento de N. S. de Loreto del Pueblo de Sampiloc*, and

dated 1738, occurs in the curious catalogue of don J. A. Conde, (London 1824,) where is also mention of a second publication from Sampaloc, of the year 1760. *A Grammar of the Pampanga Dialect*, by D. Bergumo, is said to have been printed here in 1736. In the Bodleian library is a *Historia de las Islas Philipinas*, written by an Augustin friar named Jo. Martinez de Zuniga, bearing for imprint, *Impreso en Sampaloc, por Fr. Pedro Anguelles de la Concepcion religioso Francisco. año de 1803*. It is a handsome quarto volume of 687 pages, on silk paper, probably manufactured on the spot.

In Aduarte's Spanish "History of the Dominican province of "the Philippines, Japan, and China," folio, Saragossa, 1693, it is said that printing in the Philippine islands was invented and introduced by Juan de Vera, a converted Chinese: it is evident therefore that the art was practised there during the XVIIth century, although I have not yet ascertained the exact time, nor met with any volume of so early a date.

Sancianum, an island off some part of the coast of China; or (quære) Song-kiang, a large city which is seated on the intersection of several canals, in the province of Kiang-nan. There is a volume in the Bodleian library, of Chinese typography, which, from its subject, no less than its appearance, may well be judged to have been printed in this island. The title is, *Relatio sepulture magno Orientis Apostolo S. Francisco Xavierio erectæ in insulâ Sanciano: Anno sæculari 1700*. 8°. pp. 59. It contains an engraved map, and a ground-plan.

Sanctandreana Officina. It may be noted, that books which are found bearing the imprint *apud Petrum Sanctandreamum*, or *ex officinâ Sanctandreanâ*, without further designation of place or printer, of the years 1575 &c. for upwards of twenty years, were executed at Heidelberg; either by Peter Sanctandreamus, or by H. Commelin, who appears to have succeeded to his business in or about the year 1589, and who continued for some time to use indifferently the imprints *apud Commelinum*, and *ex officinâ Sanctandreanâ*, prefixing also the same vignette (of *Truth*) to each.

Sangeorgiana Officina, quære where? Books (without place) of the year 1634 &c. occur with this imprint.

Santa Martha, a city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Santa Martha, in the kingdom of New Gra-

nada. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1554, is seated on the river Guaira, and has a good harbour.

In the year 1823 a newspaper was in course of publication in this town, but was discontinued in the ensuing year.

Santangelium, St. Angelo in Vado, an episcopal town of the popedom, situated in the duchy of Urbino. The bishop possessed a printing-establishment here in 1664.

Santiago, a large handsome city of South America, capital of the province of Chili. It is an archbishop's see: contains an university and a mint, and near 50,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1825 there was a printing-press at Santiago, and in 1826 official and periodical publications were issued from two different presses in this town. In 1827 no fewer than ten periodicals were published at Santiago.

Saphita, Saphet, or Safad, a small village of Palestine, situate in the pachalic of Acre, near the western bank of the lake of Tiberias; where some time since was an Arabian college and university, with synagogues, &c. for the education of Jewish rabbis. Masch, in his Appendix to the *Bibliotheca sacra* of Le Long, mentions an edition of the *Book of Daniel* in Hebrew, which was printed here in the year 1563; likewise an *Ecclesiastes*, executed in 1578. Safad was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1759, since which period its institutions have languished, and it has become a poor and miserable village.

Sarepta, is the name of a picturesque town of Calmuc Tartary, seated on the river Wolga, not far from Czarizin. A settlement was formed here by the Moravians in the year 1765; to which all the materials requisite for a printing-establishment were despatched from England, by the British and Foreign Bible-Society, in the year 1806. This flourishing colony has recently been almost entirely destroyed by a fire.

Saros-Patak, or simply *Patak*, Saros-Patak, a considerable town of the north-east of Hungary, on the river Bodrog. Printing was exercised here in the years 1653, 1654.—(Bodl.)

Sassaris, Sassari, a considerable city of the island of Sardinia, the see of an archbishop. Printing was carried on here in the year 1640.

Savannah, a post-town of Georgia, in the United States of America. James Johnston, a Scotchman, introduced printing into this town, in the early part of the year 1762.

SAVILLIANVM, Savigliano, a strong well-built town of Piedmont, capital of a province of the same name.

Two books are remaining, which Panzer judges to have been executed here during the XVth century, viz. a *Manipulus Curatorum*, and the *Speculum of Rodericus Zamorensis*, both by the same printer, Christopher de Beggiamo, a native of noble family, who had for his associate John Glim. Neither of these books bears a date, but the year 1470 or 1471 is attributed to them by Panzer. After these two, we hear nothing more of the typography of Savigliano.

Savioneta, see *Sabioneta*.

SAVONA, Savona, a large maritime town in the north-west of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

A single volume attests the early use of printing in this town, namely, *Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ*, which bears for imprint, *Impress. in Savona in conventu S. Augustini, per fratrem Bonum Johannem, emendante Venturino Priore. Anno 1474*. This is as it should be; the monk worked at the press, and the prior corrected the sheets. Panzer adduces the book on the authority of P. Laire, who affirms that he saw it at Rome in the Museum of pope Pius the Sixth. No other copy of it is known to exist. Nor have we any thing more from the press of Savona [unless an edition of *S. Augustini Confessiones*, printed by Johannes Bonus in 1475, which Panzer quotes among the *Milan* books, (vol. ii. p. 22.) be given to Savona] except one single volume on natural history, of the year 1524, a copy of which was in the library of the late sir Joseph Banks.

The Savoy, in London, was formerly a magnificent palace, erected in the reign of Henry the Third: it was subsequently converted by Henry the Seventh into a hospital, which was suppressed by queen Elizabeth, and its remains converted into private lodgings, barracks, &c. &c. Some printing-presses were worked within its precincts during the time of the Commonwealth; and so late as 1743 H. Liutot printed law-books here.

Scala Dei, a Carthusian convent of this name, is set down by Mendez among the Spanish places which at some period or other possessed and exercised the art of printing. He gives us however no farther particulars.

SCANDIANVM, Scandiano, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Four books printed here during the XVth

century are named by Panzer ; the earliest of which, a *Latin version of Appian's History*, was executed by Peregrinus Pasquali, a well-known printer of Venice, in the year 1495. No further notice is taken of printing at Scandiano during that or the succeeding century.

Scaphusia, or *Schaffhusium*, Schaffhausen, a trading town of the north of Switzerland, on the Rhine, capital of a canton of the same name. The town took its rise from a neighbouring abbey which was erected about the middle of the XIth century. Printing was carried on at Schaffhausen in 1592. (Bodl.)

Scara, or *Skara*, Skara, an ancient town of the south of Sweden, in West Gothland, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Gothland. Although much decayed, it is still the see of a bishop.

A printing-press was erected here by bishop Jasper Suedbergius, in the year 1707, and Andreas Kiellbergius, from Upsal, was the first printer. This press having been consumed in the terrible fire which laid the city in ruins, on the 23d of August 1719, its owner obtained a royal brief for collecting money towards its restoration.

SCHEDAMVM, or *Sciedamum*, Schiedam, a considerable town and harbour of South Holland, near Rotterdam, noted for its numerous and extensive distilleries.

Two books of the XVth century executed here, remain : one of which, *Le Roman de Chevalier Delibere*, in French verse, printed in 1483, was formerly in the Gaignat collection ; the other is a *Life of St. Lidwine*, a religious virgin of Schiedam, written by John Brugman, rector of a convent at St. Omer ; the date of this last is 1498. No further printing is noticed here during the XVth or XVIth centuries. 1607. (TCD.)

Schemnitium, Schemnitz, a populous and picturesque town, and a place of considerable importance, situate in the mining district of the north-west of Hungary, noted for the extent of its works, and the high character of its mining school.—1796.

Schleusinga, sometimes called *Silusia*, Schleusingen, a small town of Germany, in the county of Henneburg, on the river Schleuss.

Printing was carried on here in 1609 ; and in 1687 the members of its academy had a printer of their own.

Schlichtingsheim, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate

of Posnan, not far from Freystadt; it was the property of the barons Schlichting. Printing was first established here by Christopher Wilde, about 1680 or 1690.

Schneeberg, Schneeberg, a town of Saxony, distant seven miles from Schwarzenburg, noted for an extensive manufacture of smalt.—1725.

SCHOENHOVEN, or Schoonhoven, a strong town of the Netherlands, in South Holland.

A *Breviarium secundum ordinem Trajectensis Ecclesie*, together with seven other religious books, are adduced as having been printed here from 1495 to 1500. No printer's name is affixed to any of them; they appear to have been executed within a convent situated *extra muros oppidi Schoenhoviensis*. No notice occurs in Panzer of printing carried on at Schoonhoven later than the XVth century. However, in archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin we meet with an elegant and rare volume, entitled *Breviarium Canonorum regularium secundum ordinarium Capituli de Windesim*, which bears for imprint, *ad gratiam et honorem—exaratum secundario °est hoc presens Breviarium—Anno Salutis M.CCCCC°. VII°. in profesto natiuitatis Johannis Baptistæ extra muros oppidi Schoenhoviensis partis Hollandiæ, apud Canonicos regulares Indenheim*. The book is a thick quarto, on good paper, and well printed. The larger initials, and all the rubrications, are coloured by hand. On the title-page is a large woodcut of a bishop (perhaps St. Austin) standing within a shrine or temple, and holding in one hand a crozier, in the other a pierced heart. The pages are not numbered: the signatures are irregular: the volume contains 304 printed leaves. After this, I have seen no Schoenhoven book earlier than 1660.

Schrattental, a town of Austria, distant thirty-three miles from Vienna. Panzer adduces a single book printed in this place, written by *Michael Francis de Insulis*, which bears the imprint, *Schrattental in Austria*, with the date 1501. A copy of it is said to be in a library of Franciscans at Vienna.

Schuol, a town of Switzerland in the Lower Engadine valley, in the country of the Grisons. It is memorable for having produced the first edition of the *Romanesche*, or *Grison Bible*, which was printed in the year 1657, and is an exceedingly rare book. [Coxe, however, in his "Travels in Switzerland," assigns 1679 as the

° The first edition had been printed here in 1499.

date of its publication.] The second edition of this *Bible*, furnished with a new preface and observations by N. Da Porta, was also printed at Schuol in 1748, in folio. Of this last a good copy may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Schwabach, a manufacturing town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, where a colony of French Protestants settled, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes.—1752.

Sclavow? A Hebrew work printed here in the year 1784 is announced in the Catalogue of the library belonging to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. [Quære whether there be some mistake in the announcement?]

S. Sebastiani Fanum, (or *Oppidum*,) St. Sebastian, a fortified and considerable city of the north-east of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa.—1674.

Sedanum, Sedan, a strong town of the north east of France, formerly in Champagne, now capital of a department; it is populous, and has manufactures of woollens, and also of fire-arms; and once was the seat of a Protestant university.

At this town were printed some very diminutive volumes, well known to collectors of books by the name of *Sedan editions*: the *Virgil*, dated 1625, the *Horace* of 1627, and the *Greek Testament* of 1628, are, I believe, all of this kind which are at present known. The earliest Sedan volume which I have seen is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, dated 1589.

Sedinum, see *Stetinum*.

Segobia, see *Segovia*.

SEGOBRICA, Segorbe, an ancient episcopal city of the east of Spain, in the province of Valencia.

A single volume now testifies that typography was ever exercised in this city, entitled, *Constitutiones synodales*, composed by *Bartholomew Marti*, cardinal and bishop of Segorbe. The date of it is 1479, but no printer's name is given. See a reprint of this edition, noticed under the head of XERICA. Mendez, however, takes no notice of any printing executed at Segorbe during the XVth century; and La Serna Santander treats the above named edition as apocryphal.

Segodunum, see *Rutheni*.

Segontia, or *Seguntum*, Siguenza, an ancient city of Spain in the province of Guadalaxara, in Old Castile. It is a bishop's see,

and possessed an university founded in 1441 by cardinal Ximenes, but which was suppressed in 1807.

The art of printing was very respectably exercised at Siguenza, by Johannes Gratianus in the year 1575, and by Joannes Iniguez a Lequerica, a printer from Alcala, in 1582. (Bodleian.)

Segovia, or *Segobia*, Segovia, an ancient and strong town of the interior of Spain, in Old Castile; it is also a bishop's see, and is adorned with a magnificent Roman aqueduct. Printing was carried on at Segovia, by Juan de la Cuesta, in 1588 and 1589.

Selestadt, Schelestadt, or Schlettstadt, formerly an imperial city of Germany, in Alsace, now belonging to France, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Printing was introduced into this city so early as 1518: and twenty-four books are given by Panzer, all executed by the same printer, Lazarus Schurerius, between the years 1518 and 1526. The last of them, *Lamentationes Germanicæ nationis*, published during the religious controversy which then prevailed, bears the disguised imprint, *apud inchoytam Asiæ civitatem Lactophatgam, ubi plures vigent Lutherani*. I have met with no later Schlettstadt books.

SENÆ, or *SÆNA*, Sienna, an ancient and fine city of Italy, in Tuscany; the capital of a province: it is an archbishop's see, and has an university, which was founded or restored in 1387.

The earliest known dated book from Sienna is a *Lecture of Franciscus de Accoltis de Aretio*, printed here in 1479. Henricus de Coloniâ et Socii were printers in this city, whose names first appear on a work of the year 1484.

Sena Gallica, or *Senogallia*, Sinigaglia, an ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the see of a bishop.—1694.

Sendomiria, Sendomir, or Sandomir, a town of the south of Poland, seated on the river Vistula; it formerly was the capital of a Palatinate of the same name, and the residence of the court; but of late has fallen much into decay. Printing was carried on here for some years previous to 1740.

Senones, Sens, an ancient and considerable town in the interior of France, in Champagne, lately an archbishop's see.

The earliest specimens of Sens typography are perhaps, a volume entitled *Coutumes de Sens*, small 4to, executed by Gilles Richeboys, in 1553: an *Antiphonarius ad usum Senonensis Ecclesiæ*, in large folio, printed by Francis Girault, in the year

Symphonium, or more correctly Sopromum, &c

Sandomirica.

1554; copies of which, upon vellum, are described by M. Van Praet; who subjoins to them a third, viz. *Evangeliorum liber* &c. printed by Ægidius Richebois, in 1561, also on vellum. All these rare books are in the royal library of Paris. A second edition of the *Coutumes*, in 1556, also on vellum, is in the Bodleian.

Serampore, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Hoogly river (one of the streams of the Ganges) about fifteen miles to the north of Calcutta. It was a settlement originally founded by the Danes, about the year 1676. The English Baptist missionaries, who entered India in the year 1793, not being permitted to fix themselves within the territories belonging to the East India Company, obtained leave to reside in the Danish settlement of Serampore, where by the close of the century they had firmly and completely established themselves.

In the year 1800 these zealous men, having procured a printing-press^p and types from Calcutta, commenced their industrious and memorable typographical career with an edition of the *New Testament in Bengalee*, the first sheet of which was worked off on the 16th of May in that year. The first page of St. Matthew's Gospel had been taken off for a specimen on the 18th of March. The edition consisted of 2000 copies, 1700 of which were printed on Patna paper, and 300 on paper brought from England. 500 extra copies of St. Matthew's Gospel were struck off, for immediate gratuitous distribution.

Their labours proceeded with unabated and uninterrupted ardour; as may be collected from the following notices taken from their annual *Reports*, and occasional *Memoirs of Translations of the Scriptures*.

In 1801, Feb. 7th, "we this day finished the composing of the
"Bengalee New Testament, which had occupied nine months,
"keeping two compositors and four pressmen at work."

In the same year the Old Testament was put to press.

1802. Feb. 1. They begin a pamphlet by Cunninghame, "On
"the Evidences of Christianity."

1803. They printed several pieces for the college of Fort William near Calcutta.

^p This press had been purchased in September 1798 by Dr. Carey, and was at first conveyed to his residence at Mudnabattz; but I do not find that any use was made of it previously to the removal of the missionaries from that station to Serampore.

1803. in August they begin a new edition of the New Testament, consisting of 1500 copies.
1803. December 14th, they write that “ we have it in our power, “ if our means would do for it, in the space of about fifteen “ years, to have the word of God translated and printed in “ *all the languages of the east.*”
1804. in January they are about to erect a second press.
 — in April they are in possession of a type-foundry.
 — they agree to print ten thousand extra copies of St. Luke, the Acts, and Epistle to the Romans.
 — they begin to print with Naguree types.
1805. They possess three presses ; a new printing office, and a book-binding office.
 — They begin to print the New Testament in the Mahratta language, and finish St. Matthew’s Gospel in December of this year.
1807. They were engaged in translating the Holy Scriptures into eleven languages, six of which were actually at press : namely Bengalee, Sangskrit, Ooreea, Hindostanee, Mahratta, and Persian.
1808. On the 28th of Jan^y. in this year, Serampore was taken from the Danes by the English.
1809. The “ Second Memoir on Translations” acquaints us, that they had finished the Bible in Bengalee, in five volumes, also a third edition of the New Testament in Orissa, 1000 copies. Also the same in Sangskrit, 600 copies. By this time they had cast seven founts of type in different languages.
1810. They finished an edition of 1000 copies of the New Testament in Hindee, in quarto. Also 1000 copies of the Mahratta New Testament in 8vo. The New Testament in Punjabee. St. Matthew and St. Mark, in Chinese. A pamphlet in the Burman language. And in December of this year they commenced the important undertaking of a *paper-manufactory*.
1811. The “ Third Memoir on Translations” states, that they finished the Pentateuch in Sangskrit, 600 copies ; and two volumes of the Orissa Old Testament, 600 *do*. At this period they possessed types in the Mahratta, Burman, Telinga, and Seek characters : and had produced paper of a quality which the worms did not attack.

1812. On Wednesday the 11th of March their printing-house experienced the awful visitation of a fire; which consumed seven hundred reams of English paper expressly sent out for the Tamul and Cingalese New Testaments. Everything in the office perished, except the *six presses* which were in a side-room. Altogether two thousand reams of English paper, worth five thousand pounds, were lost; also founts of type in fourteen languages (besides English) together with the cases, imposing stones, brass rules, chases, and all other furniture. Printed books perished to the amount of 5000 rupees; and manuscripts of the value of 7000 rupees: the total loss was not under seven thousand pounds sterling. Nine editions of the New Testament, and five of the Old Testament were stopped by this accident. But providentially no human life was lost in the calamity, and no man's health was injured. The important matrices were saved, and the paper manufactory was not damaged. The missionaries not dispirited speedily returned to their work; they recast types from the metal which the fire had melted; so that by the month of June six out of twelve versions of the Scriptures were again in progress.

— The "Fourth Memoir" states, that in June nine versions of the New Testament had been printed: and, in November, that translations were then going on in eighteen languages. In December they drew up a petition to be presented to the king of Burmah for permission to erect a press in his city of Rangoon.

1813. They had recast eleven founts of type. By the 19th of February they had finished an edition of the Tamul New Testament, consisting of 5000 copies. In March they mention their want of *more presses*, and state themselves to be printing in thirteen languages. In August they are translating in twenty languages, and printing in fifteen of them.

— The "Fifth Memoir" of this year states, that they were printing extensively for the Calcutta Bible Society. In December they were translating in twenty-one languages. Having received permission from the viceroy of Burmah, they send a press and printing materials to Rangoon.

1814. The press arrives and is erected at Rangoon. The "Sixth Memoir" announces, that they have finished a fourth

edition of the Bengalee New Testament, of 5000 copies : and a second edition of the Hindee New Testament, of 4000 copies. They were at this time translating and printing in twenty-one languages. They erect a *paper-mill* on their own premises : which however, from the deficiency of water, they are compelled to work entirely by horses, and boast that they are now able to print the Scriptures cheaper than an equal quantity of letter-press could be executed in England, being enabled to afford an octavo copy of the New Testament, of 680 pages in a fair type and on durable paper, for a single rupee (value two shillings and sixpence.)

1815. They learn that by accident the types destined for Rangoon had perished, but the press was still preserved.

1816. In November of this year the Rangoon printing-office was opened.

1817. St. Matthew's Gospel was printed in the Burman language.

1819. The annual report states, that they have thirteen presses at work.

1820. The "Seventh Memoir on Translations" thus speaks :

"The labour of twenty years has formed a printing-establishment, comprising seventeen presses and workmen of every description ; and the value of it in reducing the expence of a version is by no means inconsiderable. To this is now added the advantage of a paper-manufactory on the spot. The importance of this to the diffusion of the Scriptures throughout India has been long felt : it is in vain to expect that the Scriptures can be printed in sufficient quantity for extensive distribution on paper brought fifteen thousand miles : the expence will fall too heavy on the Christian public. The paper *formerly* made in India became quickly a prey to worms : but a perseverance for twelve years in attempting to produce a superior kind has been so successful, as to produce a paper equally impervious to the worm with English paper, of a firmer texture, though inferior in colour."

This paper is stated to be made from the *sun* (*Crotalaria juncea*). The Memoir adds, that they now had published the entire Scriptures in five languages, and the New Testament in fifteen. That they possessed twelve different founts of

type, besides several of the Deva-Naguree character, and one of Persian; and that another, of Arabic, was in preparation. The missionaries declare themselves to have expended, in various experiments for the production of paper, including a steam-engine and a paper-mill, full fifty thousand rupees: and in the paper-manufactory, and in forming the various founts of types, scarcely less than eight thousand pounds sterling.

1821. They finish a sixth *Bengalee* New Testament, of 6000 copies; a second *Sanskrit* N. T. of 4000; a second of the *Hindee*, of 2000 copies; one of the *Orissa* N. T. of 4000; and one of the *Mahratta*.

1822. The "Eighth and Ninth Memoirs" mention, that at the close of this year they had printed the New Testament in twenty languages besides the Chinese: also that they had finished the entire *Chinese Bible*, with moveable metallic types, printed on paper forwarded from China to Calcutta.

1823. Notice occurs of the press erected at Fort Marlborough near Bencoolen.

1824. It is mentioned that a lithographic press had been forwarded to Bencoolen, for the purpose of printing the Scriptures in Javanese.

1826. Notice occurs of a lithographic press having been sent *some years ago* to Batavia in the isle of Java.

It is gratifying to learn that an establishment so diligently and perseveringly carried on continues to flourish at the present day: and that printing, both scriptural and miscellaneous, is now executed on an extended scale in this mission college of Serampore.

Serezana, Sarzena, or Sarzina, a small but ancient town of the north-east of Italy, in the Genoese territory, formerly a bishop's see.—1607.

Serravallis, Serravalle, a small town of the north-west of Italy, in the duchy of Milan.—1604. A history of the Inquisition in Italy, by *Paoli Sarpi*, was printed here in the year 1638.

Servesta, Zerbst, a town of the interior of Germany, formerly capital of the small principality of Anhalt. It was the birth-place of the empress Catharine II. of Russia.—1583. (Bodl.)

Sevenbergen, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant.

Printing was carried on here in 1683.—TCD.

Shawnee-town, in North America, is beautifully situate on the western bank of the river Ohio, near its junction with the Wabash. Formerly it was a village of Shawnee Indians, but having been deserted by them was occupied by the white settlers.

Although so lately as 1808 there was not a single house on the ground, the town now contains about one hundred, several of which are substantial and handsome. Among other conveniences of civilized life, as markets, a post-office, bank, &c. Shawnee-town now possesses two printing offices.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, in North America. A. and J. Robertson first established a press here in 1783.

Sigena Nassovia, Siegen, a town and castle of Prussian Westphalia, near to the town of Herborn. Printing was exercised at Siegen in the year 1596—1598 by Christopher Corvinus, who appears in 1599 to have transferred himself and his business to Herborn.—(TCD)

Silusia, see *Schleusinga*.

Singapore, a large and populous town situate in the Peninsula of Malacca; originally founded by settlers from the isle of Sumatra, and containing at present about 15,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1819 the London Missionary Society formed an establishment at Singapore, and in 1823 the Anglo-Chinese college was removed from Malacca to this place. In the same year the missionaries brought a printing-establishment from Calcutta, and commenced their labours by working off a Siamese version of *the Book of Genesis*.

Skalholt, is a small town of Iceland, which from the year 1057 to that of 1797 was the see of a bishop.

In the year 1685 the printing-establishment of Hoolum was transferred to this place, through the influence of the bishop Theodore Thorlakson, but was restored to its ancient seat in the beginning of the XVIIIth century. During the continuance of the press at Skalholt, forty-one publications issued from it; but few of them, in all probability, have been seen within these kingdoms. One however, and that not very unlikely to have been the earliest, is preserved in the noble library of king George the Third, namely, a *Psalm-book*, (or *Graduale*,) printed in the year 1686; it is an oblong octavo: and the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains a *Harmony of the Gospels*, in the Icelandic tongue, of the year 1687. Mackenzie, who in his Travels

through Iceland makes mention of the printing-establishments of the island, has omitted all notice of this ancient one of Skalholt.

SLESVICVM, Sleswick, an ancient and large city of Denmark, capital of the duchy of Sleswick.

A single early volume bears the imprint of this place, namely, *Missale secundum Ordinarium et ritum Ecclesiæ Slesvicensis*, printed at Sleswick in the year 1486, by Stephen Arndes, who at the same time had a printing-office in Lubec, and in all probability was sent for by the monks for the purpose of printing the above Missal for their use. See the same occurrence under the articles *Herbipolis* and *Ratisbona*. I do not remember another Sleswick book of an earlier date than 1591. At present there is (or was in 1821) a printing-establishment carried on here by the pupils of a deaf and dumb school: it appears to be an excellent method of employing such afflicted individuals.

Slovanka qu? Henderson in his "Biblical Researches in Russia," mentions an edition of the *Slavonic Bible*, printed here in the year 1766.

Slovita, a small town or village of Russian Poland, distant about forty miles from Ostrog.

Henderson, in his "Researches in Russia," describes an edition of the *Hebrew Psalter*, in 8vo. which had been printed at Slovita, but does not name its date.

Sluckum, Slouske, or Slucze, a large and populous town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk, where was formerly a flourishing Calvinistic school.

Typography found its way to Slucze in the XVIIth century: the earliest book now known is dated 1674.

Smyrna, a large and commercial city of Asia Minor, seated at the head of a bay in the Grecian Archipelago. It has been celebrated from the most ancient times, and claims to be the birth-place of Homer.

Of the seven churches named in the Apocalypse, this alone has preserved its consequence to the present period. While the other six have become either miserable villages, or mere heaps of undistinguishable ruins, Smyrna continues to be a large, populous, and wealthy place, the emporium of commerce, and resort of all nations of the earth.

How early typography was known in this city, I have not discovered; having heard of no specimen older than the year 1658,

when the Jews possessed a printing-establishment here: books of the years 1658, 1659, 1660, 1674, 1680, 1740, 1744, &c. are in the Oppenheimer collection at Oxford.

Snagof, or *Synagrophu*, a monastery, situated in the midst of a lake, near to Bucharest the capital of Wallachia. A printing-establishment was erected here by Anthimus, archbishop of Wallachia, and amply supplied by him with Arabic, Greek, and Illyrian types. Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, notices a *Greek and Arabic Missal*, executed here in the year 1701. The volume was printed at the expense of John Constantine Bessaraba, the waywode of Wallachia, and by him gratuitously distributed to the Arabian priests. Schnurrer states it to be tolerably well printed; notices its being a book of extreme rarity in Europe, but he himself had chanced to pick up a copy for a small sum, at a public auction in Leipsic.

Soest, see *Susatum*.

Solcovia, or *Salcovia*, Zolkiew, a town of Austrian Poland, ten miles north of Lemberg. A printing-office was established here by the Jews in the XVIIth century, which was still at work in 1740, and was at that time the only Jewish press throughout Poland. The earliest book noticed is of the year 1692, the printer of which was named Uri Ueibs. It is in the Oppenheimer collection.

Soleure, sometimes spelt *Saleure*, (anciently *Salodurum*,) a town of the north of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Soleure; asserted by local tradition to have been founded in the days of Abraham! According to the Pinelli Catalogue, some pieces of *J. B. Rousseau* were printed here in the year 1712.

Solisbacum, or *Sultzbacum*, qu. Sulzbach, a town in the kingdom of Bavaria? or, another in Wirtemberg?—1657.

Solna, (qu. *Solma*, Solms, a small town of Germany, in Wetteravia? or *Solno*, (or *Zilina*,) a small town of Hungary?)—1703.

SONCINVM, Soncino, a small but strong town of Austrian Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the Cremonese.

This town is sufficiently known to the learned by the labours of its celebrated Hebrew printing-office, established in the XVth century, from which issued in 1488 *the editio princeps of the entire Hebrew Bible*, on which so much has been written by critics as well as bibliographers. The first production of the Soncino press, as determined by De Rossi, the best possible authority in

these matters, is a *Treatise of the Talmud*, entitled, *Berachoth*, with commentaries, &c. printed in 1484. De Rossi himself possessed a copy of this very rare book, printed upon vellum. [and a similar one is in the Oppenheimer collection.] The printer is Joshua Solomon ben Israel Nathan, who appears to have been the head and leader of that illustrious firm whose members subsequently established themselves at Naples, Brescia, Fano, Constantinople, and other places, under the name of *Soncinates*, or *fratres de Soncino*. Of the famous Bible of 1488 Panzer knew of no more than nine copies in existence, one of which may be seen in the Bodleian library, and a second in that of Exeter college, Oxford. These copies, as Dr. Dibdin observes, are the only ones known to be in England; and, according to the same authority, France does not possess a single copy. Mr. Van Praet, however, mentions twelve copies upon paper, and one upon vellum, which morçeau he believes to be remaining with the representative of the Soncino family, now living at Milan.

Sondershusa, Sondershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, chief place of the principality of Schwartzburg. Le Long cites a Hebrew and Latin grammar by *Christianus Lebrecht Fels*, (a converted Jew,) printed in this town in the year 1697; as also a *German Bible* printed in 1709.

Sopronium, Soprony, or Oedenburg, an ancient, populous, and manufacturing town of Lower Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria.—1627.

Sora, Soroe, a small town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. Here was an ancient school, which Christian the Fourth erected into an university, in the year 1623. A second foundation by the Baron de Holberg in 1747 having failed in course of time, the university was placed on a new and enlarged footing by the king, in the year 1822. Printing was in use at Soroe in the year 1627. George Hantschenius, printer to this university, was promoted to the post of typographer royal of Sweden, in the year 1666.

SORA, or SORIA. There is considerable difficulty in assigning the place at which some few Hebrew books recently discovered by De Rossi were printed. They bear for imprint, **רנשנ**, but bibliographers are not yet agreed in determining whether these letters denote *Sora*, a town in the kingdom of Naples; *Soria*, a considerable city of Spain, in Old Castile; or

Ixar, a small town in the kingdom of Arragon, distant about twelve leagues from Saragossa. Four books are at present known bearing this imprint, the dates of which are from 1485 to 1490, the earliest of them being *R. Jacobi ben Ascher Sepher Orach Chaiim*. The printer names himself Eliezer ben Alanta. The types of all seem to be entirely similar, and from the general character and appearance of the volumes, De Rossi, whose experience must give the greatest weight to his opinion, judged them to be of Spanish or Portuguese, rather than of Italian, execution.

SORTENSE MONASTERIVM, SORETHVM, or AB-BATIA SORETHANA, Schussenried, a famous monastery of Præmonstratenses, in the diocese of Constance, on the confines of Suabia and Switzerland, founded in the year 1188.

A thin and exceedingly rare volume, containing a Latin Comedy, entitled *Gracchus et Poliscena*, by *Leonardus Aretinus*, has been found, bearing for imprint, *In monasterio Sorten. Anno Domini M. quadringentesimo septuagesimo octavo*: which is the only notice we have of the art of printing having been carried on in this place. With the Comedy has been sometimes bound an edition of *Terence*, without date or imprint, but which agrees so entirely with the former as to leave no doubt of its having been executed at the same place. I do not know that any other volumes exist of a character perfectly similar, but Panzer assigns both of these (among several other works) to some unknown printer at Strasburg. Unfortunately I have not met with a single one of the other volumes named by Panzer, but I can clearly perceive the resemblance to the types used in the well-known *Acta et decreta in Synodis Wurceburgensibus, ann. 1452 et 1453*, as pointed out by him, although the setting-up and general appearance of the volumes are totally dissimilar. Copies of these rare books may be seen in the Bodleian library, and likewise in the collection of earl Spencer.

Soteropolis, qu. St. Sauver, the name of three or four small towns of France? A Discourse by *Henricus Kitschius*, who it appears removed from Leipsic either to Ascania or to Dessau in Saxony, bears the imprint *Soteropoli typis Dörfferianis, 1612.*—(TCD.)

Southwark, a borough in Surrey, on the Thames, opposite to the metropolis, of which it may be considered as forming a part.

Peter Treveris is the earliest printer whose press was established

in Southwark; his first remaining book is of the year 1514, or perhaps 1516. Treveris' publications are seldom met with. James Nicholson likewise began to print here about 1536, from whose press we have an *English Bible*, some *New Testaments*, with several other books executed during that and the two following years, a list of which may be seen in the typographical antiquities of Herbert and Dibdin.

Spa, a well-built town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, famous for its medicinal springs and baths.—1789.

SPIRA, Spire, an ancient city of the west of Germany, seated on the Rhine; formerly it was the capital of the bishopric of Spire; but now belongs to Bavaria. At one of the sittings of the German Diet, holden at Spire in the year 1529, the reformers gained for themselves the name of Protestants, by a *Protest* which they entered against some proceedings of the emperor Charles Vth.

The earliest known specimen of the typography of Spire is a *Postilla Scholastica super Apocalypsin et Cantica Canticorum*, executed here without any printer's name in 1471. The first printer mentioned is Peter Drach, but his name does not occur on any volume anterior to the year 1477. Drach continued his labours until the year 1502.

Spoletum, Spoleto, an ancient city of Italy, in the pope's dominions, capital of the duchy of Spoleto: it is the see of a bishop. Printing was exercised at Spoleto at least so early as 1672: a *History of the city*, printed there in that year, having been in the Pinelli library.

Stabiae, Castel a Mare di Stabia, a seaport town of Naples, near the ruins of Pompeii.—1656.

Stambul, (i. e. Constantinople,) see *Constantinopolis*.

Stargardia, Stargard, an inland town of Pomerania, pleasantly seated on the river Ihna, about twenty-one miles to the S. E. of Stettin. The art of printing was exercised in this town at least so early as 1777.

Statio, or *Stada*, Stade, an ancient and strong town of Hanover, capital of the duchy of Bremen. Caspar Holwein was a printer at Stade in the year 1661.—(TCD.)

Steinavia, Steinau, a small town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Wolau. Wigandus Funccius, a printer at Lesna, removed his press to this town, where he executed the art for some short time preceding the year 1662.

Steinberg: there are three towns of this name: one of Lippe, in Westphalia; another of Colenburg, in Lower Saxony, near Minden; and another of Erzgeburg, in Upper Saxony. Panzer does not mention the art of printing as having been exercised at any of them. That however one or other of these places practised the art at an early period is evident from two German tracts existing in the Bodleian collection of pieces relative to the Reformation; one of which, entitled *Eyn missive von M. Luther an Harttmut von Cronberg*, professes to have been executed at *Steinburck*, in 1522; the other, *Vom alten und neuwen Got glauben und leer*, has the imprint, *Steinburgk durch Wolff Kopfel*. 1523.

STEINENSE MONASTERIVM, appears to have been a religious establishment in the immediate vicinity of Gouda in Holland; at which place, according to the statement of M. Boxhornius (p. 45), books were executed by the monks during the XVth century.

Steinfurtum, or *Stenefordium*, Steinfurt, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Aa.—1604. (TCD.)

Stekelburg Arx, Steckelburg, a castle in Franconia, the seat of an ancient family named Hutten, and birthplace of the well-known Ulric Hutten, the correspondent of Erasmus and warm advocate of Luther.

On occasion of his cousin John having been murdered by Ulric duke of Wirtemberg, Hutten composed several pieces, in prose and verse, severely reproaching the tyrant with his cruelty. These, by reason of their contents, he caused to be printed under his own inspection, and within the walls of his own castle. Together they form a small volume, which, as it is of very rare occurrence, I shall describe at length.

The title-page expresses “Hoc in volumine hæc continentur, “Ulrichi Hutteni Equ. super interfectione propinqui sui Joannis “Hutteni Equ. Deploratio. Ad Ludovichum Huttenum super “interemptione filii Consolatoria. In Ulrichum Wirtenpergensem Orationes V. In eundem Dialogus, cui titulus Phalarismus. Apologia pro Phalarismo, & aliquot ad amicos Epistolæ. Ad Franciscum Galliarum regem epistola ne causam “Wirtenpergeñ. tueatur exhortatoria.

“Ad lectorem.

“Res est nova, res est atrox & horrenda, dispeream nisi legisse “voles. Vale.”

The reverse of the leaf contains a metrical address to the reader. The "Deploratio," in verse, is prefaced by a letter to one of his relatives. The volume closes with another metrical address to the reader, and on a separate leaf is the following colophon: *Hoc Ulrichi de Hutten Equit. Ger. Invectivarum cum aliis quibusdam in Tyrannum Wirtempergenssem opus excusum in Arce Stekelbark, anno M.D.XIX.*

It is a small quarto, containing signatures A—Z. a—c. the paper and press-work good, with flowered initials and two large woodcuts. The types much resemble those used at Basle about this period. A copy is in the Bodleian library, and another in that of Trinity college, Dublin.

Stella Navarrorum, Estella, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Ega, having an university. According to Antonio, printing was carried on here in 1541. Le Long notices a work of the date 1557.

Stendalia, Stendal, a considerable town of the Prussian states, formerly the capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg. Printing was carried on here by Andreas Gussovius, in the year 1671.

Stetinum, or *Sedinum*, Stettin, a large and fortified town of the Prussian states, seated on the river Oder, capital of part of Hither Pomerania.

According to the Pinelli Catalogue, printing was exercised here so early as 1579: and in *Boethmer's Historia litteraria Pomeranorum*, mention is made of Martin Müller who was a printer at Stetin in the years 1599, 1600, &c.

Stirling, or Striveling, a borough town of Scotland, capital of the county of Stirling, possessing a strong and ancient castle, and a royal palace.

The art of printing was carried on in Stirling in the year 1571, by Robert Lekpreuik, who had hitherto printed at Edinburgh, and who appears in the following year to have removed his press to St. Andrew's: where however he remained but a very short time, since in the years 1573 and 1574, we again find him printing, as formerly, at Edinburgh. See Herbert's History of Printing in Scotland, p. 1495, &c.

Stockholmia, see *Holmia*.

Stoer. Jacobus Stoer, a printer of Geneva during the latter part of the XVIth century and beginning of the XVIIth, frequently omitted the name of the town where he resided.

Stolpa Misnica, Stolpen, a small town of Saxony, in the margrave of Meissen, 13 miles east of Dresden.—1675. (Bodl.)

Stralesunda, or *Stralesundium*, Stralsund, a large and trading town of Hither Pomerania, on the Baltic; formerly belonging to Sweden, but now to Prussia.

The art of printing was exercised here in 1645, by Michael Mederus.—(Bodl.)

Straubinga, Straubing, a considerable town of Bavaria, seated on the right bank of the Danube.—1631.

Strawberry-Hill, a country seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, the residence of the late Horace Walpole, who erected a private printing-press for his amusement, in the year 1758. The productions of this press are numerous and well-known. A list of them was given in the first edition of the *Description of Strawberry-Hill*, printed there in 1774; a second in a *Catalogue of books*, &c. printed at the press of *Strawberry-Hill*, of which the late Mr. George Baker struck off a few copies; and a more copious and detailed one in the *Bibliomania* of Dr. Dibdin. Most of the Strawberry-Hill publications are neatly executed, and among them are found some valuable and interesting works. The impression was often large, amounting to 600, and in one instance to 1000 copies; other pieces again are in small numbers, and consequently very rare.

Strega Silesiorum, Striegau, a small town of Prussian Silesia, within a short distance of Breslau. A book entitled, *Variorum intra Italiam monumentorum inscriptiones*, published by Amadæus de Benignis in 1715, bears this imprint.

Strengnesia, Strengnes, or Strengnas, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the lake Malar.

A press was introduced into this town in the year 1622, through the liberality of the king Gustavus Adolphus, by Laurentius Paulinus, bishop of Strengnes, in order that his own works, *On the Christian Ethics*, might be printed with less expense and delay than at Stockholm. The first production of this press was his *Loimoscopia*, executed by Olaus Olai Enæus, a printer brought from Stockholm, in the year 1623. Another work of this bishop, viz. *Historiæ arctœ libri tres*, may be seen in the Bodleian and Fagel libraries, bearing for imprint, *Strengnesii, typis et impensis authoris, excudebat Johannes L. Barkenius. anno 1636*. It is a quarto volume, of which both paper and press-work are very in-

different. Paulus subsequently becoming archbishop of Upsal, carried thither his printing-establishment; but after a continuance there of two years, it was re-conveyed to its old abode.

Stutgardia, Stutgard, a strong and populous city in the southwest of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg: its royal library is famous for an unique collection of *Bibles*, in all known languages, both ancient and modern.

Printing was introduced into Stutgard previously to the year 1522: but Panzer knew only three books executed there, which are of the years 1522, 1524, 1525.

Subdinnum, see *Vindinum*.

SVBLACENSE MONASTERIVM, a celebrated independent monastery of considerable power and property, about two miles distant from Subiaco, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. This monastery, inhabited by about twenty monks, is seated on the summit of steep and almost inaccessible rocks.

It is memorable in the annals of literature, as being the cradle of the art of printing on its arrival from Germany in Italy. Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, of whom mention has been before made under the article *Rome*, established their printing-press here, and commenced their splendid typographical career by working off three hundred copies of a small school-book, which they named *Donatus pro puerulis*, of which it is supposed that not a single fragment has survived to our days. Their next work was of a more extensive nature, being an edition of *Lactantius* in folio, which bears for imprint, *In venerabili monasterio Sublacensi*, with the date 1465. A second book of still greater magnitude, executed with the same types, namely *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, made its appearance in the year 1467: and a *Cicero de Oratore*, without date, but printed in the same type, in either 1465, 1466, or 1467. These publications seem to have terminated the typographical labours of Sweynheym and Pannartz at Subiaco: since we know that in the year 1467 they accepted an invitation to repair to Rome, and having established themselves in the house of the family of *De Maximis*, published the *Epistolæ ad Familiares* of Cicero, as their first specimen, in that same year. Of the three Subiaco books now remaining, the *Lactantius* and *Augustinus* may be seen in the Bodleian and some other libraries:

the *Cicero* is contained in the British Museum, and in the collection of earl Spencer.

Sudercopia, Süderköping, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. Printing was carried on here so early as 1511; in which year a work entitled, *Literæ confraternitatis Hospitalis Sancti Spiritus, extra oppidum Sudercopense*, was executed: [and, according to Alnander's statement, reprinted here in 1516.] The only other early Süderkoping book known to Panzer is *Manuale ecclesiæ Lincopensis*, of the year 1525; a copy of which, supposed to be unique, is preserved in the university library of Upsal. On account of some offensive writings of Jo. Braschius, bishop of Linköping, the press was suppressed by Gustavus Adolphus, about the year 1528: when the bishop was compelled to fly the country, and the printing materials, as Alnander thinks, were transferred to Malmoe.

Suerinum, Schwerin, a considerable town of the north of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—1789.

Suessa, Sessa, or Sezza, an ancient episcopal town in the north-west part of the kingdom of Naples.

Sully, a small town of central France, on the river Loire.

At the Chateau de Sully a printing-press was erected about the year 1630, from which proceeded an edition of the *Œconomies royales*, in 2 vols. folio.

Sulzbacum, see *Solisbacum*.

Suobacum, (qu. Schwabach, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Anspach?)—1689. *Disps L. 7^o*

Suolla, see *Zwolla*.

Suprasium, or *Suprassum*, Supraal, a wealthy monastery *Græcorum unitorum*, in Russian Lithuania, situated between Grodno and Novogrodek.

A press was established here in the beginning of the XVIIIth century, from which many books have been issued.

Surat, an ancient and populous city of Goojurat, (or Guzzerat) in Hindostan.

The Baptist Missionaries visited this city in the year 1812: and in 1815, the London Missionary Society formed a station here, the members of which erected a printing-press, and before the close of the year 1821 had printed *the New Testament*, and were advancing with the *Old*, the expences of which publications

were partly borne by the British and Bombay Bible Societies. In 1826 the printing-office was put upon an improved footing, and new types were cast, of a character larger, more distinct, and far more acceptable to the natives, for whose use the publications were designed.

Susatum, Soest, a large town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Arensburg; formerly a Hanse town.—1721. (Bodl.)

Swidnia, Schweidnitz, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a principality.

Typography was in use here in 1688; in which year a piece entitled “*Prodigium perfidiæ et ignaviæ civitatis Strasburgensis, à C. F. à K.*” was executed, in folio.

Swinfurtum ad Mænum, or *Schwinfurtum*, Schweinfurdt, a considerable fortified town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on the Maine.

Some works of *Georgius Agricola* and *J. Schroderus*, executed here in the years 1605, 1606, and 1607, are in the Bodleian, and in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.

Sydney, a flourishing settlement, originally founded by the British, under governor Phillip, in the early part of the year 1788, at the southern side of the harbour of Port Jackson on the eastern coast of New South Wales; it has since become the seat of government. In *O'Hara's History of New South Wales* (8°. 1817,) it is observed, “The month of November this year (1795) was marked by the introduction into New South-Wales of a printing-press. It was at first employed merely for the convenience of government, in the printing of public acts and documents; but the time could not be far off when books, the pride of mankind in every age, would be its object.” The author does not mention any books printed, nor name the particular spot on which the press was erected. At p. 248, he adds, “On the 5th of March 1803, was instituted at Sydney, by authority, a newspaper entitled, *The Sydney Gazette, or New South-Wales Advertiser.*” Two others also are at present in regular course of publication at the same place, together with five other periodical works. A second press has been established, at Port Jackson.

Sylva ducis, or *Sylva ducalis*, see *Buscum ducis*.

Syracuse, a large ancient city of Sicily, formerly of great magnificence and fame. The modern town occupies a portion of the

ancient site, and contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is the see of an archbishop.

A *Dictionary of Sicilian Antiquities*, by Capodiceci, was printed at Syracuse in the year 1820.

Szamotulium, called by the Germans Sambor, a town of Austrian Poland, distant eight miles from Posnan. Here was erected the first printing-establishment in Great Poland, under the superintendence of the *Unitas Fratrum*, about the year 1558. Alexander Aviczdecki was a printer here in 1559. The establishment, however, did not continue long.

Szigetvár, or *Nagy Sighet*, a small town of the west of Hungary, formerly of some importance in the Turkish wars. Dr. Bright, in his *Travels*, makes honourable mention of this town, "as having been instrumental in the diffusion of Christian knowledge throughout Hungary; for it was here that, in 1541, a translation of the *New Testament* was printed at the expense of Thomas Nadaschdy." p. 573.

Szombar, see *Nagy-Szombar*.

T.

Taberna, Saverne, or Zabern, a large trading town of the north-east of France, in Alsace.—1792.

Tacacum, or *Tacaxuctium*, Takagus, a town of Japan, situate in the island of Nippon, which was one of the settlements occupied by the Jesuit missionaries in the XVIth century.

In the Bodleian library (marked 8°. Z. 21. Th. Seld.) is a small volume, in Roman type, but Japanese language, and on silk paper, which was printed here by the Jesuits of the college of Cazzusa, a settlement three miles distant from the town of Arima. This work is in two parts, and appears to contain *lives of the apostles and of some saints*, having at the end a short Japanese and Portuguese Vocabulary; the whole comprising about 700 pages. On the title-page of each part is a tolerably-executed engraving from a copper-plate, and both parts bear the date of 1591. Not professing myself to be intimately acquainted with the niceties of the Japanese tongue, I here submit to the reader the entire title-page and imprint of one part, *literatim*: "Sanctos nogsagueono uchinnuqigaqi quan dai ichi. Fii en no cuni Tacacunogun Iesus no companhia no Collegio Cazzuza ni voite Superiores no von yuruxi no cõ muri core uo fanto nasu mono

“nari. Goxxuxxe irai. 1591.” which amiable morceau is commended to his best attention. Need I add a syllable on the degree of rarity of this curious volume, of which this copy, formerly belonging to the learned Selden, may perhaps be unique in Europe?

Taga, (perhaps *Tacha*, Tachau, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen?)—1696.

Tahiti, or Otaheite, one of the Society islands, situate in the South Pacific Ocean.

Some missionaries, who were first despatched hither by the London Missionary Society in 1796, for several years encountered considerable difficulties, and at length in consequence of political disturbances were obliged to quit the island altogether. They returned however, at the earnest request of the king of Otaheite, in May or June 1811, since which period their affairs have proceeded more prosperously. Having possessed themselves of a printing-establishment a few years ago, they have directed their exertions to the publication of several portions of the *New Testament* translated into the Tahitan language, from 1818 to the present time. These books bear for imprint, *Tahiti; printed at the Windward Mission press*. Some specimens of the Otaheitan language are given by Mr. Horne, in the second volume of his valuable *Introduction to the Scriptures*.

Tallinnas, see *Revalia*.

Tananarivou, the chief town or village of the island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean, and the residence of Radama its king.

Some English missionaries having settled here a few years ago, have under the king's sanction proceeded to found schools, and have carried over a printing-press with its materials, for the purpose of publishing a Madagasse translation of the Scriptures. I believe that the press arrived during the year 1825.

Tanjore, a strong fortress and town of the South of India, in the province of the Carnatic, capital of the district of Tanjore. It is subject to the British government, but is still the residence of a Rajah.

We perceive, in the articles *Frogmore* and *Versailles*, that European sovereigns have often condescended to amuse themselves by the erection of printing-presses within their palaces, and even at times to take a personal share in its operations.

This town furnishes an instance, which might much less have been expected, that of an English press being placed and worked within the residence of a *Mahratta chief*. It is the enlightened Rajah of Tanjore, Maha Sarabjee, who has thus acknowledged the utility of this powerful engine: Robinson, in his *Last days of bishop Heber*, p. 166. describing a private visit paid to the Rajah by the bishop in March 1826, mentions with approbation his library, philosophical instruments, collections of coins, paintings, and natural history, fine breed of horses, &c. and adds, "but that of which he is most justly proud, as the rarest curiosity of an Indian court, is an English printing-press, worked by native Christians, in which they struck off a sentence in Mahratta in the bishop's presence, in honour of his visit."

A printing-press, with materials, was sent to this place by the British and Foreign Bible-Society in 1810.

TARACO, Tarragona, an archiepiscopal city of the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia, of great antiquity and considerable strength, with an university.

We learn from Mendez that typography was exercised at Tarragona before the close of the XVth century: in proof of which assertion he cites a *Missale secundum usum Tarraconensis ecclesie Hispaniarum metropoleos*, in folio, executed here by Johannes Rosembach in the year 1499. Rosembach was a printer of Barcelona, whom the archbishop sent for to Tarragona, probably for the express purpose of printing the above Missal, a practice far from uncommon at this period. Mendez informs us that a copy of this rare volume, printed upon vellum, exists in the archives of the chapter of Tarragona.

With the exception of the above named work, I have met with nothing of Tarragona execution earlier than two publications of Antonius Augustinus, archbishop of that city, which were executed by Philippus Meye, in the years 1579, and 1587. (Bodleian.)

TARRAZONA, **TIRASSO**, or **TVRIASO**, Tarazona, an ancient episcopal city of the north-east of Spain, in the province of Aragon.

A single work, entitled, *Historia del Conde Partenoples*, in the ancient dialect of Catalonia, said to have been printed at Tarazona in 1488, is given by Panzer upon the authority of Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova* (vol. ii. p. 338.); but no other book is known, nor is printing here at any subsequent period mentioned

by other bibliographers. The rich stores of the Bodleian library, and of that of Trinity college, Dublin, however, set this question at rest, by presenting us with a folio volume containing a commentary on the fourth book of the Sentences of Jo. Duns Scotus, written by *John Yribarne* a Minorite friar, which was executed in this town, and bears for imprint *Tirassone, apud Didacum de la torre*, 1615. It has been observed above, (p. 204) that this printer was engaged at Origuella in the year 1601, &c. in the special employment of the bishop, from whose service he may perhaps have transferred himself and his printing-press to Tarrazona. *Mem.* that it is the *second* volume only of Yribarne which was printed at Tarrazona; the first having been issued at Saragossa in the preceding year.

Tarstu, see *Tergeste*.

TARVISIVM, Treviso, a fortified city of Austrian Italy, capital of a district or department, and a bishop's see.

Printing was exercised first in this city by Girardus de Lisâ, who in the year 1471 executed a treatise of *St. Austin*, entitled, *Liber de Salute*, also the first editions of *Mercurius Trismegistus*, and of Aretine's Latin version of the *Epistles of Phalaris*. Ten or eleven printers followed him before the close of the XVth century, and numerous editions of the best Latin and Italian classics proceeded from the presses of Treviso.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire in England: in which stood formerly a celebrated monastery of Benedictines, whose abbot was a lord of parliament, and his house exempted from all jurisdiction except that of the pope.

A school for the study and preservation of the Saxon language was established here, and in the early part of the XVIth century the monks possessed a printing-press. Only two specimens of their typography have survived to the present day; of which one is an English metrical translation of *Boethius de Consolatione philosophiæ*, made by Thomas Waltwnem, by desire of the lady Elizabeth Berkeley: it bears for colophon, *Enprented in the exempt monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre. By me Dan Thomas Rychard, monke of the sayd monastery. To the instant desyre of the ryght worshypful esquier Mayster Robert Langdon. anno d. MDXXV.* Two copies of this work, but neither of them perfect, are in the Bodleian library: and a perfect one is in that of Exeter college. See *Herbert's Ames*, p. 1439.

Rare as is this work, its rarity is infinitely surpassed by that of the second book which remains from the Tavistock press, and of which the following more detailed description is given from a personal inspection of the only copy believed to be now existing, which is preserved with the utmost care in the library of Exeter college, Oxford.

Beneath a wood-cut, of the king's arms supported by angels, is the following title: "Here foloyth the confirmation of the Charter "perteynyng to all the tynners wythyn the coūtey of devon-shyre. wyth there statutes also made at crockeryntorre by the "hole assēt and cōsent of al the sayd tynners. yn the yere of "the reygne of our soverayne Lord Kynge Henry y^e viii. the "secūd yere." Beneath is a vignette cut in wood. On the reverse begins the Confirmation. On signature a, iii. "Pro qua- "tuor marcis solut. in hanaperio. Devoñ Magna Curia domini "Regis Ducatus sui Cornubie tenta apud Crokerentorre in Comit. "Devoñ coram Thoma Deneys Armigero, Locum tenente Hen- "rici Merney Militis Custod. Stannarie domini Regis in Comi- "tat. Devonie Vicesimo Quarto die Mensis Septembris. Anno "regni Regis Henrici Octavi Secundo.—Nomina Juratorum. "xxiii. Jur. Cure stannare De Chaggefurd.—De Aysberton—De "Plymton.—De Tavystoke, &c. Qui electi, jurati et triati ex "assensu et cōsensu omniū stannator. Com̄. pdicti, enactant or- "dinant et statuunt q; omnia statuta stannarie ante hec tēpora "ibidem factā sint vacua cassa et nullius affectus preter ea que in "ista curia affirmātur et de novo fiēt ut postea patet." On the reverse of signature b, v. the royal arms are repeated; under which, "Magna curia, &c. tenta apud Crokerētōrre, &c. anno "regni Regis Henrici Octavi xxiii." Below is the vignette as in the title-page. "Nomina juratorum," &c. as before. On the reverse signature c, iv. the same royal arms and vignette, "Ma- "гна curia, &c. &c. anno Regni Regis Hērici viii. vicesimo quīto. "Nomina juratorum, &c." On the reverse of signature d, iii. "Here endyth the statutes of the stannary, Imprinted yn Ta- "vystoke y^e xx. day of August the yere of the reygne off our "soveryne Lord Kynge Henry y^e viii. the xxvi. yere." The two vignettes as before, between which is, "God ssave the Kyng." Then follows a leaf, having on the recto a wood-cut of the crucifixion of St. Andrew, and on the reverse one representing the Almighty seated, within a diamond contained in a square, the

angles being filled by the symbols of the four evangelists. This second print is the same with that which appears on the title of the *Boethius* printed at Tavistock. The volume is a small quarto consisting of twenty-six leaves; viz. signature a, six; b, and c, eight; and d, four. A full page contains generally thirty lines, sometimes thirty-one. The type appears to be that of the *Boethius*, but is not so sharp nor clear: the flowered initials of the *Boethius* are not used in this book. It only remains to say, that the Exeter copy is quite perfect, and that all the leaves still retain their rough and unequal edges.

TAVRINVM, or AVGVSTA TAVRINORVM, Turin, a populous, beautiful, and ancient city in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy, and an archbishop's see. It has a celebrated university, founded by pope Benedict the thirteenth, in 1406.

Typography appears to have been first brought to Turin by a French printer named Johannes Fabri, who in company with Johanninus de Petro, opened his career with a *Breviarium Romanum* in the year 1474; which, with several other works, was printed under the auspices and direction of his patron Magister Panthalcon de Confluentia. M. Van Praet notices two copies of this rare book printed upon vellum; one of which is in the royal library at Turin, and the other in that of S. G  nevi  ve at Paris. In 1475, Fabri was sent to Casselle, six miles distant from Turin, in order to print *St. Jerome's Lives of the Fathers* there; but after a few years he returned to Turin. Santander observes that the art made no very great progress in this city during the XVth century.

Taurum, Toro, an ancient city of the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon; it was formerly a bishop's see.

Antonio notices printing here in the year 1630: but I am strongly of opinion that I have seen a Spanish tract executed at Toro so early as 1505.

Tayabas, appears to be the name of some town in the Philippine islands.

In the year 1703 a *Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala*, composed by a monk called Domingo de los Santos, was executed, bearing for imprint, "Tayabas (Filippinas) 1703." A copy of this work appears in the "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana."

Teate, Chieti, a large town of Naples, in Abruzzo citra, the see

of an archbishop, and memorable for an order of religious (founded by Jo. Peter Caraffa, archbishop of Chieti,) who from hence took the name of Theatines.

The only specimen of the typography of this place, which I have either seen or heard of, is the treatise of *Mutius Pansa*, entitled, *De osculo ethnicæ et Christianæ philosophiæ*, in 4to, which bears for imprint *Teate, apud Isidorum Facium*, 1601. A copy of this tract is in Marsh's library, Dublin.

Tebriz, or *Tauris*, a large city of Persia, by some supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Ecbatana. Formerly it was a place of great splendor, but in latter times has been much reduced both in beauty and population, by wars and repeated earthquakes.

The European art of printing has found its way to *Tebriz*.

In the year 1822 a young Persian named *Mirza Djaffar* established a press here, at which he executed a neat edition of the *Gulistan of Saady*.

Tegernseense Monasterium, *Tegernse*, a famous abbey of Benedictines, founded in the VIIIth century, seated at the edge of a lake in the diocese of Freysingen, in Bavaria. The *Chronicon Gotwicense*, a large and handsome folio volume, was printed at this monastery in the year 1782.

Telo Martius, *Toulon*, a fortified city and seaport in the south-east of France, in Provence, formerly a bishop's see. *Henry* informs us that printing was first exercised in *Toulon* in the year 1704.

Tergeste, *Trieste*, an ancient and thriving seaport-town of the Austrian dominions, in the district of Illyria. It is a bishop's see, and contains several public institutions.

Printing was in use at *Trieste* in the year 1629; and I may mention, that some years ago an Armenian press was erected here, at which an Armenian⁹ version of *Dr. Robertson's History of*

⁹ A brief account of the *Armenian Press* drawn up by an Armenian gentleman, for the *Calcutta Journal* (*Asiatic Register*, October, 1822.)

In the year 1567 the use of the press began first among the Armenians. It has been established in many cities; but in most cases, after continuing in operation a short time, it has, owing to some cause or other, been abolished. It is permanently established in Constantinople and Venice: and at present there are printing-offices in Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, which are all in constant employment. In India the exercise of the Armenian press began first at Madras. A printing office was established at Calcutta, in 1819 one at Bombay.

Theophrasti - in Boal. Rechartei [M] malleus x^v
dilemmatum & in Hungaria & - 8^o Theophrasti 1704

America was printed, in two octavo volumes; which translation may be seen in the Bodleian library. In an *Illyrian grammar*, of the year 1812, Trieste is called *Tarstu*.

Tergovista, or *Tirgowischt*, an ancient town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, formerly the residence of the Waiwodes. A book containing *The Office of St. Catherine*, together with other prayers in Greek, which was printed in this town in the year 1710, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Tertona, see *Dertona*.

Testaria, or *Wetzlaria*, or *Wetzflarium*, Wetzlar, a town of Germany in Wetteravia. It is seated on the river Lahn, twenty-five miles to the north of Frankfort.

Printing *certainly* was carried on at Wetzlar in 1711: but in the Bodleian library is a book by *G. Lorichius Hadamarus*, dated *Wetzflarii*, 1541; but this date is expressed in such a way that I cannot determine whether it denotes the place of *printing* or of *writing* the work.

Teutoburgum, see *Duisburgum*;—it is also the name of a town in Westphalia.

THESSALONICA, Salonichi, (the ancient Thessalonica,) a large and handsome city of European Turkey, containing about 70,000 inhabitants; the capital of Macedonia, and see of a Roman Catholic and also of a Greek archbishop.

It being known that a Hebrew press was early established in this city, some books were adduced by bibliographers, supposed to have been printed here in 1479, or even earlier; but De Rossi has shewn that there is no sufficient evidence of any Salanochi book remaining of the XVth century, and in fact the first work which is known to have a certain date is an edition of the *Psalms*, *Proverbs* &c. of the year 1515. The chief typographers appear to have been Jehuda ben Ghedaliaë and his family. This press continued its labours during upwards of a century at least.

Thiela, *Tila*, or *Tillum*, Thiel, a small town of the Netherlands, the capital of a district, in the province of Guelderland.

The art of printing was exercised at Thiel in the year 1658; and Frederic Jansz was a printer of Dutch books here in 1688. (TCD.)

At *Venice*, an Armenian press is worked within an Armenian convent situated on one of the isles of the Lagunes, where a newspaper or gazette in that language is regularly published (1820.)

Thiengen, a small town of Germany in Baden, distant eighteen miles from Schaffhausen. Wolfius announces that the Jews carried on printing here, but gives no account of their publications. It appears however from the Oppenheimer library, that their press was at work about the middle of the XVIth century; two books of the date 1560 and one of 1566 being now preserved in that rich collection.

Thierrium, or *Tigernum*, Thiers, a populous commercial town of the centre of France, in Auvergne.

THOLOSA, or **TOLOS**A PALLADIA, or *Tolosa Tectosagum*, Toulouse, an ancient, elegant, and extensive city of the South of France, seated on the Garonne: formerly the capital of Languedoc. It is an archbishop's see, and possesses an university, which was founded in the year 1229, from money accruing by a fine imposed by Louis the Ninth of France, upon his vanquished enemy Raymond count of Toulouse. It is likewise to be remembered, that in this city the Dominican friars erected the first tribunal of the tremendous and execrable Inquisition, during the early part of the XIIIth century.

With respect to the introduction of the art of printing into Toulouse there appears to be some little uncertainty, arising from the confusion caused by the similarity of name between this city and Tolosa in Spain. Under this latter town Panzer cites a law-tract written by *Jason de Mayno*, executed by Joannes Teutonicus, and bearing for imprint, *Finit Tholose A. C. 1479*. He adds a hint, that perhaps it is a Toulouse book; and I am induced to adhere to this opinion of his, not only in the case of the book in question, but in that of some others also among those which are enumerated in his list.

Thorunium, see *Torunium*.

Ticinum, see *Papia*.

Tifernum, or *Tiphernum*, is either Citta di Castello, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: or, St. Angelo in Vado, distant twenty miles from the former.—1539.

Tiflis, or *Téflis*, a large and flourishing city, the capital of Asiatic Georgia, situate on the right bank of the river Kier, midway between the Euxine and Caspian seas. It is supposed to contain from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, of various nations.

A *Psalter*, with some other portions of Holy Scripture, in the Georgian language, was printed here, by Michael Istphanowitz,

in 1711. At present there are said to be two printing-offices in Tiflis, one of which is confined to books of devotion which are executed in a peculiar character, the other strikes off works of a miscellaneous nature, in the Russian and Georgian languages.

Tigurum, *Tigurinus Pagus*, *Turigum*, or *Turicum*, Zurich, a large, ancient, and strongly-fortified city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Zurich. It is a place of trade and manufactures, and few towns have surpassed this in its cultivation of literature and science.

At what time it first adopted typography, I have not learnt: the earliest book noticed by Panzer bears date 1523: but in the Bodleian collection of German tracts on the Reformation, one of Luther's, printed at Zurich, is dated 1521. Panzer enumerates about eighty Zurich publications between 1523 and 1536, almost all of which are on religious subjects, and written chiefly by the reformers Ulrich Zuinglius, Pellican, and Bullinger. Christopher Froschover was the printer of most eminence and business.

About the period of the Reformation in this country, some curious English works were printed at Zurich, and it has even been conjectured that the first edition of the *English Bible*, in folio, 1535, was executed here.

Tiktin, quære what town? A Hebrew work, entitled *Rosh Joseph*, printed here in 1717, occurs in the library of the London Society for the propagation of Christianity among the Jews.

Tirasso, see *Tarrazona*.

Tlascala, a city of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name; it was the see of a bishop from the year 1527 to 1550, when the see was transferred to Puebla de los Angeles.

It appears from the *Bibliotheca Mexicana* that printing was carried on here in the middle of the XVIIth century: a work of *Andreas Ferrer de Valdecebro*, entitled, *Americæ discrimina et catholicæ Religionis ærumnæ*, was printed at Tlascala in 1650; and three or four others, from that year to 1657, are cited in the same work.

Todi, a small city of Italy in the states of the Church, seated on the river Tiber; it is a bishop's see.

Printing was exercised here at the middle of the XVIIth century, as appears from a work entitled "La Settimana Istorica, dal P. F. Pietro Castrucci. 4º. In Todi, per Agostino Faostini. 1655."

TOLETVM, Toledo, an ancient and renowned city of Spain, in New Castile; which has successively been the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile: it is the see of an archbishop, and possesses a famed university, which was founded in 1475.

Printing appears to have commenced here with a work of *Petrus Ximenes de Prexamo*, upon the Church's power of the keys, executed by Johannes Vasqui, or Vasquez, in the year 1486. A copy of this folio volume is said to be remaining in the convent of San Pablo in Valladolid. Vasquez was succeeded by Juan Tellez in 1495, and by Peter Hagembach, a German, in 1498. In 1500 Peter Hagembach executed here, under the command of cardinal Ximenes, at that time archbishop of Toledo, the celebrated volume of the *Mist or Mozarabic Missal*, a book, on the extreme rarity and beauty of which bibliographers have long loved to dwell, and the result of whose observations is well and fully communicated by Dr. Dibdin in volume i. of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*; where a long and animated description is given, both of this volume and of the *Mozarabic Breviary*, printed at the same place in 1502. Copies of each of these extremely curious books are in the richly-furnished library of earl Spencer; and the Missal is also to be seen in that of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

We learn from M. Van Praet, that of the *Missal* three copies printed on vellum are known; one of which is in the college of San Ildefonso of Alcala, a second in the Vatican, and the third in the Corsini palace at Rome. Of the *Breviary* it is commonly reported that only thirty-five copies were printed, and no more than a single one on vellum has been discovered: this precious relic reposes in the college of San Ildefonso at Toledo.

Among the few books printed in this city during the earlier part of the XVIth century occurs a Spanish version of the *Decamerone* of Boccaccio.

Tolosa Palladia, see *Tholosa*.

TOLOSA, Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, the capital of Guipuscoa. Printing appears to have been first exercised here about the year 1488 or 1489, by Henry Meyer, a German, and (perhaps) Juan Paris and Estevan Clablat. Panzer, in his account of the typography of Tolosa, seems to have given to this city several works which in all probability are due to Toulouse in France: and Mendez confesses that there is great difficulty in

See Osborn's Cat. for. 1751.

or *Tritosagium*. 8°. F. H. & Med.

distinguishing these towns, from the circumstance of the colophons of many books presenting only the words *Tolosa, en Tolosa, or en la noble cibdad de Tholosa*. There is however no doubt (according to Mendez) that Tolosa in Guipuscoa was possessed of a printing-establishment before the close of the XVth century.

The following article appears in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss for the year 1824.

1626 ESOPPO.—Aqui se acaba el libro del Esopete ystoriado : aplicadas las fabulas en fin junto con el principio a moralidad, &c. con las Fabulas de Remigio: de Aviano: Alfonso, &c. con otras extravagantes, sacado de Latin en Romance, *a book of the very greatest rarity, not mentioned by any Bibliographer, fine copy with woodcuts.* fol. *Tholosa*, 1489.

Tongerloo, Tongerlo, an abbey situated in a small town of the same name, in the Netherlands, not far from Antwerp. In this abbey the fifty-third volume of the *Acta Sanctorum*, compiled by Bollandus and his successors, was printed in the year 1794. During the period of confusion caused by the extravagancies of the French revolutionists, when the monks were compelled to quit their ancient dwellings, and seek for refuge and protection wherever they might be found; Godefridus Hermannus, the abbot of Tongerlo, kindly received the editors of this laborious work, and not only lodged them in his abbey, but also supplied them with a printing-press, and with such books as were necessary for their purpose. Thus assisted, they proceeded to print this fifty-third volume, but were unable to carry through the press more than two hundred and ninety-six pages of it at Tongerlo, the rest is supposed to have been executed at Rome. Copies of it are very rare, as in all probability a great portion of the impression was destroyed in the troubles and confusion of the time. It may be seen however in the Bodleian library, in that of Trinity college, Dublin, and in the excellent private collection of the present bishop of Limerick. It consists of six hundred and thirty-two pages, exclusive of index and prefatory matter, and comprises the history of the saints of the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of October, being the sixth volume of the *Acta* for that month.

Toquinum, qu. Tokis, or Tokoesi, a town of the island Nippon, in Japan? A book entitled *Contemptus Mundi*, in the language

of Japan, was printed here by the Jesuits in 1596. 8°. a copy of it is in the Bodleian library.

Torga, or *Torgavia*, Torgau, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, seated on the Elbe.

The earliest notice of printing exercised at Torgau appears in an edition of *Luther's Sermons* (in Latin) bearing for imprint *Torgæ*, 1597, a copy of which, on vellum, is affirmed by M. Van Praet to be in the library of Gotha.

Tornacum Nerviorum, Tournay, a large manufacturing town of the Netherlands, seated on the Scheld, near to the frontiers of French Flanders. It is a place of great antiquity, and a bishop's see.

Printing was carried on here in 1557. A curious English book was printed at Tournay in 1623, 12°. entitled, *The image of bothe Churches, Hierusalem and Babel, unitie and confusion, obedienc and sedition, by P. D. M.* (i. e. Matthew Patison); for some account of which consult *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, and the *Censura literaria*, vol. vi. p. 245.

Tornesius, was a printer at *Lyons* in the latter part of the XVIth century, who was much accustomed to omit the name of the town in which he lived, giving for imprint merely the words *apud Tornesium*; as may be frequently seen in books of the year 1588, &c. &c.

Torunium, Thorn, a considerable town of West Prussia, pleasantly situated on the river Vistula; it has a protestant academy, and is memorable as the birthplace of Copernicus.

A printing-press was set up at Thorn by the Protestants soon after the year 1568; which, amidst the troubles and tumults of the memorable year 1724, the Jesuits contrived to get subjected to their own power and controul. The earliest Thorn publication which I have seen is of the year 1581: in 1585 a *Polish New Testament* was printed here by Melchior Nering, a copy of which is in the Bodleian library.—1581. (Bodl.)

Tourgoing, a considerable town of French Flanders, distant six miles from Lille.—1753.

Trajectum ad Mosam, or *Trajectum superius*, Maestricht, an ancient, large, and strongly fortified city of the Netherlands, seated on the river Maese.—1685.

Trajectum ad Viadrum, see *Frankfurtum*.

TRAJECTVM AD RHENVN, TRAJECTVM INFERIVS, or VLTRAJECTVM, Utrecht, a populous and celebrated town of the Dutch Netherlands, the capital of a province of the same name. It possesses an university, founded in 1630 or 1634.

Santander observes, that Utrecht justly claims the honour of being the first town of Holland in which typography was practised; which appears to have commenced here with the *Historia Scholastica* of *Petrus Comestor*, executed by Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gherardus de Leempt, in the year 1473. These printers were followed in 1478 by James Veldener, to whom it may be mentioned that Panzer assigns the curious volume described above, (under the article *Brugæ*, p. 41,) executed by Johannes Brito, a native of Bruges.

During the early part of the XVIth century very few publications appear to have proceeded from Utrecht: but it is scarcely requisite to remind the reader with what activity and excellence its presses have been worked during more recent times.

Tranquebaria, Tranquebar, or Trangambar, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, where a Danish settlement was established in the year 1621.

Soon after the commencement of the last century, Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, a missionary sent into those parts by the king of Denmark, began to translate the Holy Scriptures into the language of the natives of the coast. With the view of forwarding the dispersion of copies of this translation, a printing-press and some Tamulic types were despatched to him from Germany in the year 1712, and in the next year the press was set to work. Previously however to this, namely in the year 1711, the English Society for promoting Christian knowledge had sent out to the missionaries a printing-press furnished with Portuguese types, paper, &c. which although the ship conveying it fell into the hands of the French, who captured and plundered it, yet being concealed in the hold of the vessel escaped their rapacity, and was safely landed together with all its materials. In the month of October in the following year, this press was so far put into order, that, by way of first specimens, an *Ordo Salutis*, and an *elementary treatise*, both in Portuguese, were then worked off from it.

The *Tamulic* press commenced its labours with a book *On the*

damnable character of paganism^r, which was put to press on the 19th of September 1713; and before the close of that year some portion of the Tamulic *New Testament* was printed off: *the four Gospels* were finished in a handsome manner in quarto before twelve months had expired, and appeared with the imprint, *Tranquebariæ in littore Coromandelino, typis Malabaricis impressit G. Adler, 1714*. The publication of the remainder of the New Testament was delayed from the scarcity of the paper, their types being very large; till at length the expedient was adopted of casting a new fount of letter *from the leaden covers of some Cheshire cheeses* which had been sent out to the missionaries by the English Society for promoting Christian knowledge. The attempt succeeded; and with these new and smaller types *the Epistles* and *book of Revelation* were printed, and the whole *New Testament* was published together in the year 1719. Subsequent publications from the Tranquebar press, down to 1761, may be seen in Masch's edition of Le Long's *Bibliotheca sacra*: and a minute account of them (which were issued in the Tamulic, English, Portuguese, and German languages) to the year 1736, is furnished by the work of *J. L. Niecampius*, whose authority I have principally followed.

Tranum, Trani, an archiepiscopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, capital of the province of Bari.

The only instance of printing in this town which I have met with occurs in a volume of Disputations on Thomas Aquinas, by *Didacus Alvarez* archbishop of Trani, which was printed in his own palace. The book is a folio of about 600 pages, bearing for imprint, *Trani, in archiepiscopali palatio, per Constantinum Vitalem. 1617*. Its typographical execution is not very good.—(Bodl.)

Trapani, the ancient *Drepanum*, a considerable town in the west of Sicily, possessing a good harbour, and containing about 20,000 inhabitants.

Printing was executed at Trapani (according to D. Moreni,) who adduces a work by P. Fr. Arena) in 1707.

TREBIA, or TREVIVM, Trévi, a small but ancient town of central Italy, in the states of the Church, formerly a bishop's see.

^r A copy of this work is in the possession of Mr. W. Marsden.

Only two books are known to have issued from this town in the XVth century; namely, a *History of Indulgences gained by St. Francis for the Church of S. Maria de Angelis*, and a work of *Bartolus de Saxo Ferrato*; the former dated 1470, the latter 1471. Johannes Reynardi is the only printer known: nor does Trévi any more appear in connection with the exercise of typography, during that or the succeeding century.

Trebotes. Panzer, in vol. ix. p. 196, cites a book called "*Re-vocatio fratris Wigandi Wirth, &c.*" with the imprint *apud Trebotes impressa*,—quære whether Trévi be not intended? no date is given.

TRECÆ, or TRICASSES, Troyes, an ancient and considerable town of the north-east of France, in Champagne: it is an archbishop's see, and formerly was a place of great trade, its merchandise being sold by Troyes or Troy weight, which name and distinction we still retain.

Only three specimens of the typography of Troyes during the XVth century are given by Panzer, the earliest of which is a *Breviarium Trecense*, executed, without name of printer, in 1483; the other books bear the dates of 1492 and 1500. Printing continued here during the succeeding century, but not to any great extent.

Tremonia, Dortmund, a large and strong town of Westphalia, now belonging to Prussia, seated on the river Ems, with a protestant university, founded in 1543.

The art of printing probably accompanied the establishment of the university: but the earliest Dortmund book which I have hitherto met with consists of some pieces of Latin poetry by *Cyprianus Vomelius*, bearing for imprint, *Ex imperiali atque adeo liberâ Tremoniensi repub. in gratiam gymnasii literarii jampridem ibidem efflorescentis; typis suis invulgavit Melchior Soter, anno 1545*. The volume is in twelves, and consists of two sheets only.—(TCD.) The *Psalter of David*, translated into Latin verse by Eobanus Hessus, was also printed here by Philip Maurer in 1551, a copy of which is preserved in the Diocesan library of Cashel, in Ireland.

Trevecka, is the name of a large mansion in the parish of Talgarth, in the county of Brecon, South Wales; well known by the seminary for lay-preachers of the Calvinistic methodist persuasion, established here by the famous Selina countess of Huntingdon,

the zealous friend and patroness of George Whitfield, about the middle of the last century. The singularities of this building have called forth the following remarks from the tourist Mr. Malkin.

“ On descending from these haunts of mountain sheep, and
 “ ancient seats of unsociable and distrustful barons, the traveller
 “ arrives suddenly at a spot, the most incongruous and unex-
 “ pected that can be conceived in these simple regions. He finds
 “ himself translated at once to the Paragon, Prospect Place,
 “ Paradise Row, Mount Pleasant, or some such supreme court of
 “ finery, foppery, and folly, as occurs within a circle of five miles
 “ round London : a space which comprehends most of the archi-
 “ tectural absurdities, and most of the horticultural deformities,
 “ to which a vitiated imagination has ever given birth. Yet does
 “ *Trevecca* seem, by combination, to have outdone them all.
 “ Here a Gothic arch ! there a Corinthian capital ! Towers, battle-
 “ ments, and bastions ! peacocks cut in box, and lions hacked in
 “ holly ! And who is it that has thus deluged his native country
 “ with bad taste ? Is it a nabob, an innkeeper, or a dancingmas-
 “ ter, who, having contrived to raise a fortune by one of those
 “ trades which often prosper where better fail, prudently deter-
 “ mines to record the event, and raise a triumphant monument on
 “ the site of his honest father’s humble cottage ? Nay, verily ; it
 “ was a preacher of the gospel, professedly of the strictest per-
 “ suasion and most mortified habits, namely *John Harris*, born
 “ on the spot on the 23rd of January 1714.” Mr. Harris is re-
 “ ported to have been the friend of G. Whitfield, and the first who
 “ introduced methodism into the principality of Wales. “ He died
 “ in 1773, leaving all his estates to a common stock, for maintain-
 “ ing a neighbourhood which he had collected during his life. In
 “ 1803 there were 60 members in this extraordinary family.”

A printing-press found its way into this religious establish-
 ment, at which was executed in an octavo volume, “ *The Life of*
 “ *Howell Harris esq. printed at Trevecca, 1791.*” At present
 I am acquainted with no other of its productions.

Treviri, or *Augusta Trevirorum*, Treves, or Triers, a very
 ancient and celebrated city of Germany, beautifully situate on the
 river Moselle, which formerly was the capital of an electorate and
 archbishopric, but now is chief of a Prussian government. It is
 a place extremely rich in remains of Roman arts and splendour.
 It possessed an university, the original foundation of which has

been carried so far back as the age of Constantine the Great: but which certainly was restored in 1454, enlarged in 1722, and in 1794 was converted by the French into a gymnasium or school. A book dated 1517, which Panzer (in vol. viii. of his *Annals*) attributed to the press of this city, he afterwards adjudges to Metz. The earliest date which I have seen is 1588, being that of a book containing some works of *W. Allen, Campian*, and others, printed by E. Hatotus, who in it speaks of his *infant press*; it is in the Bodleian library.

Trevoltium, Trevoux, an ancient town of the east of France, seated on the Saone; well known by the publication of a literary Journal, compiled at the beginning of the last century by the Jesuits of Trevoux.—1689.

TRIDENTVM, Trent, an ancient fortified town of Austria in the Tyrol, adjoining the borders of Italy, capital of the principality of Trent. It formerly was the see of a bishop or archbishop, and is principally memorable for the council holden there, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563.

A work by *Jo. Matthias Tiberinus*, upon the life and miracles of St. Simon of Trent, executed (by Hermannus Schindeleyp) in 1476, is the earliest known specimen of printing in this town. Panzer notices only four books from Trent, among which is *the first printed Italian Comedy*, entitled *La Catinia*, written by *Siccus Pollentone*, a Paduan, which was printed in 1482. No books appear to have been published at Trent during the period from 1482 to 1532.

Tridinum, or *Trinum*, Trino, a small town of the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po.

Printing was carried on in this place so early as the year 1508, by Joannes de Ferrariis, alias de Jolitis, whose family appears to have continued in the business for a long course of years, as the name occurs in a Trino book of 1594.—(Bodl.)

There appears also to have been a Jewish press here in 1525, a single Hebrew book (*of Prayers*) from which is noticed, and declared by De Rossi to be a choice and rare specimen.

Trigueros Oppidum, quære, whether Trigueros, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, or Tréquier, a town of France, in the department of the Côtes du Nord?—1636.

Trinum, see *Tridinum*.

Trisinga, (qu. Driesen, a small town of Prussia?)—1775.

St. Trond, an ancient and considerable town of the Netherlands. Barbier notices a work, *Supplement au Catechisme de Malines*, professing to be printed here, without date.

TROYGA (qu. Troki, (*Troca*), a town of Russian Lithuania, capital of a palatinate?) is given by Denis, in his Supplement to the *Annales Typographici* of Maittaire, p. 709, as the imprint of a book entitled, *Cronik und hystori uss den geschichten der Römern*. 4^e. 1497. I have met with no other notice of this place or book; which perhaps may have been executed at Troyes.

Truxillo (*Turris Julia*) a small town of the west of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: (the birthplace of the well-known conqueror F. Pizarro.)

Mendez observes that typography has been exercised within this town, but is silent as to the precise period.

TVBINGA, Tübingen, a town in the south-west of Germany, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It has an university, founded in 1477.

Printing commenced here late in the XVth century, the earliest known book being a *Lecture on Peter Lombard*, by *Fr. Paul*, a Tübingen Minorite, printed by Johannes Ottmar, in 1498. We again hear of Tübingen typography in the middle of the following century. Bachmeister mentions an edition of *The Gospels* “en Vandalique,” printed at Tübingen in the year 1557, being the first work executed in that language. Again, speaking of books printed in the Glagolitical character, he observes that they are exceedingly rare; that the St. Petersburg library contained only two, and that perhaps those were the only ones throughout the whole of Russia. One of these is the *Confession of Augsburg*, the other the *Epistles of the Apostles, with the Apocalypse*, in the Croatian dialect. These he asserts to be the relics of a press erected at Tübingen by the baron Ungrad in the year 1562: a press which continued but for a very short time, the few books which proceeded from it being seized and suppressed by the Austrians. Joseph Dobrowski, in his *Slavin*, and *Glagolitica*, 8^o. 1807, 1808, mentions this Tübingen press: and cites a *New Testament* published by Truberus, in the years 1563, in the Croatian dialect, printed with Illyrian types. It appeared in two parts; of the former 2000 copies were struck off, of the latter only 1000. But he does not inform us where a single one is now to be found.

Tugium, or *Tugenus Pagus*, Zug, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name.—1730.

Tullum Leucorum, Toul, a large and fortified town of the north-east of France, seated on the Moselle, lately a bishop's see.

Panzer adduces a single book printed here, entitled *De artificiali perspectivâ*, (the author supposed to be *Joannes Pelegrinus*,) of the date 1505, which he pronounces to be extremely rare. The volume was in his own possession. I have observed no other until the year 1592.

Turiaso, see *Tarazona*.

Turnonium, Tournon, a small town of the south-east of France, seated on the Rhone. Typography was exercised at Tournon so early as the year 1564. The Jesuits possessed a college here, and a printing-press, in 1588.

TVRONES, or CÆSARODVNVM TVRONVM, Tours, an ancient city of the interior of France, capital of a department, and the see of an archbishop.

We possess only one specimen of printing executed here during the XVth century, namely, a *French version of the life and miracles of St. Martin*, printed by Matthew Lateron for Jean du Liege, in the year 1496. Of this rare book, which is a small folio, the royal library of Paris possesses a copy printed upon vellum. Panzer mentions two Tours books of the XVIth century, both of which are Missals, one bearing the date of 1517, the other that of 1533.

Turrelacum, Durlach, a neat town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, noted for a manufacture of porcelain. Panzer notices only two works printed here, of the dates 1512 and 1530.

Turusa, appears to be another name for *Abo*, the capital of Swedish Finland. A *Finnish Bible* was printed here in 4^o. in 1685; and an edition of *The New Testament*, 8vo. in 1775: another, executed for the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1815, bears the same imprint.

TVSCVLANVM LACVS BENACI, Toscolano, a small town of Austrian Italy, seated near the Lago di Garda, between the territories of Brescia and Verona.

Of four Toscolano books of the XVth century now remaining, the earliest is *The Grammar of Guarinus Veronensis*, or *The Fables of Æsop* in elegiac verse, both executed by Gabriel Petri in 1479. The other two books appeared in the following year;

after which we hear of no other until 1521. Several editions of classic authors were published at Toscolano during the early part of the ensuing century; the latest date which I have observed is 1552.

Tutela, *Tutella*, either Tulle, a considerable town in the south-west of France, seated at the conflux of the rivers Correze and Solane; or Tudela, a large town in the north-east of Spain, upon the Ebro. In the latter place printing was carried on in the year 1572: and in the year 1670 a college of Jesuits, which was settled here, appears to have had a printer of its own.

Tyrnavia, or *Tirnavia*, Tyrnau, a large and strong town of Hungary, seated on the river Tyrna, noted for the number of its ecclesiastical establishments; it formerly contained the national university, which, in the year 1777, was removed to Ofen by the empress Maria Theresa. An edition of the *Hungarian Bible* was printed at Tyrnau in 1626, a copy of which is preserved in the royal library at Copenhagen.

Tzenna, see *Zinna*.

TZERNOGAVIA, Tzchernigov, or Czernigov, a fortified town of European Russia, capital of a government of the same name; and ascertained to be the most ancient town existing in the Russian empire. It is seated on the river Desna, and is the see of a Greek archbishop.

A single book, entitled *Joannis Damasceni Octoichus*, printed here in the year 1498 by Georgius Tzernoëvic, in the Slavonic (qu: Illyrian?) tongue, and Cyrillic character, is cited by Panzer from Denis. This must be of extreme rarity. At a later period Tzernigow became one of the places set apart in Russia for the printing of ecclesiastical books; and Bachmeister mentions the use of Russian types here in 1670. At present the printing business is chiefly in the hands of a seminary of priests.

V.

VADSTENA, Wadstena, or Wadstein, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, seated on the lake of Wetter, celebrated for possessing the relics of St. Brigitta.

This is the second town of Sweden into which the art of printing found its way, the first being Stockholm. The earliest known book, as given by Alnander, is *Vadstenensium literæ confraternitatis*, dated 1491, a copy of which is preserved in the royal

2. Of this Hungarian Bible, there are two copies in the Bodleian Library. It was not however printed at Tyrnau [Nagy Szombat] but at Proskau i.e. Vienna by a monk of the Convent of Nagy Szombat.

Vacium - in Bodl. Simonis (M.) supplementum. ad dep.
4. Prag de dextra S. Stephani; cum historia monasterii 83. fol.
8° Vacii, 1797

archives of Sweden, and which he considers to be the second book known to have been printed within that kingdom. Although Wadstena was the first town of Gothland which could boast of a press, it was also the first to lose that advantage; its whole printing-establishment being unfortunately consumed by a fire which took place in the monastery where it was erected, on the night of the 14th of October, 1495: nor from that day was it ever restored. It is remarkable, that during the short period of the continuance of this press, the monks of the monastery of SS. Mary and Brigitta being desirous of printing the life and miracles of their saint in a more honourable and splendid form than the scantiness of their own printing-establishment would permit, repaired with the MS. to the town of Lubec in the duchy of Holstein; where finding apparatus and materials to their mind, they committed their work to the press, and in the year 1492 produced a most elegant volume in folio; of which having struck off 800 copies on paper, and sixteen on vellum, they retired to their cloisters, in Sweden. One of these vellum copies may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Valentia Segalaunorum, Valence, an episcopal city of the south-east of France, seated on the Rhone: it is of great antiquity, and had formerly an university.—1602.

VALENTIA, or VALENTIA EDETANORVM, Valentia, an ancient and fine city in the east of Spain, capital of the province of Valentia. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1470. Valentia enjoys the honour of having been the first city of Spain to adopt the typographic art; its earliest known book being a collection of poems on sacred subjects, by *Bernardo Fenollar*, and other authors, executed in the year 1474. The earliest printers were Alfonso Fernandez de Cordova, and Lambert Palomar, (or Palmart,) a German; but their names do not appear on any publication antecedent to the year 1478. In 1477, or 1478, an edition of the *Holy Bible in the Valentian dialect* was printed here; and a succession of works, chiefly on religious subjects, proceeded from the Valentia press throughout the remainder of the XVth century. Santander speaks of the excessive rarity of this *Bible*: no copy of it is known to exist! the last four leaves alone were discovered in the archives of Valentia in the year 1645: Santander attributes this entire destruction of the edition to the Spanish jealousy of vernacular translations of the Scripture. For more particulars on this interesting subject, the

reader will do well to consult *McCrie's History of the Suppression of the Reformation in Spain*.

The Valentian presses continued in active operation during the remainder of this century, and the early part of the succeeding one.

Valentiniana, or *Valencena*, Valenciennes, a large and very strong town of French Flanders, seated on the Scheldt.—Printing was carried on here, sumptibus Johannis Veruliet, in the year 1608.

Vallis Paradisi, Valparaiso, a Cistercian monastery, of the order called *regularis observantia*, situated somewhere in the kingdom of Castile, in Spain. Antonio (tom. i. p. 613.) mentions a work printed in this monastery, bearing date 1603.

VALLIS S. MARIÆ, Marienthal, or Marihaussen, an Augustinian monastery (now suppressed) situated on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Mentz, in the district of Rhingau, a territory belonging to that city. We have evidence that typography was early exercised by the religious of this establishment, in a volume entitled, *Breviarium Psalteriumque Maguntinense*, which bears for imprint, *in domo fratrum clericorum communis vitæ Vallis Sanctæ Mariæ ejusdem dioceseos in Rhingkaviâ, anno Domini 1474*. I do not know any other book executed by the monks of Marihaussen, who perhaps merely sent to Mentz for a printer to strike off copies of this *Breviary* under their own eye, (as we have had before occasion to notice,) and Panzer remarks that the types are in all probability those of Peter Schoyffer's printing-office. See above, p. 177. This assertion, however, is strongly opposed by M. Van Praet. Earl Spencer possesses a copy of this curious and uncommon volume, and another is in the royal library of Paris.

Vallis Umbrosa, Vall'ombrosa, a beautiful and celebrated vale of Tuscany, distant about eighteen miles from Florence; familiarized and endeared to the English reader by Milton's notice of it in the first book of his *Paradise Lost*.

In a monastery which was founded in this valley, by Joannes Gualbertus, in the year 1070, a printing-press was used in the beginning of the XVIth century. Panzer was acquainted with two works executed here, each of which bears the date 1511: the author of both is *Angelus Anachorita*, (probably one of the monks of Vall'ombrosa). I have not seen either of these rare books, nor heard of any other specimen of this press.

Vallis Vosagica, a valley of the Pays de Vauge, seated among the Vosges mountains, in Lorraine. Panzer cites a book dated 1507, *Joannis Basini modus conficiendarum epistolarum*, which bears for imprint, in *Vosagicâ Valle*: this may have been executed either at a small town called Voyge, or Voyse, near the source of the Meuse, where was a monastery; or perhaps at Bispontium, which is situate in the *Pagus Vosagensis*. I never heard of a second specimen.

VALLISOLETVM, or PINCIA, Valladolid, an ancient and considerable city of Spain, in the province or kingdom of Leon. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded by pope Clement the Sixth, in the year 1346. It may also be mentioned, that an English college for the education of secular clergy was founded at Valladolid in the year 1580: it soon, however, fell into the hands of the Jesuits, under whose control it continued until the expulsion of that order from Spain.

There is some doubt about the exact period at which typography began to be practised in this city. A Spanish translation of *Lodovico Dolce's History of the Life and Deeds of Orlando*, professing to be printed at Valladolid in 1495, is given by Panzer on the authority of P. Marchand and Maittaire; but this in all probability is misdated, and belongs to the following century. Mendez, however, adduces something like satisfactory proof that books were actually printed at Valladolid from the year 1498 downwards; and we have direct evidence that a press was existing in the monastery of our lady de Prado (in the city) in the year 1500, which continued its labours certainly for thirty years from that time. In 1514 Arnaldus Gulielmus de Brocar, the Complutensian printer, executed at Valladolid the Epistles and other works of *Lucius Marineus*, a copy of which is in the Bodleian library.

Varadinum, Waradin, or Waradein, a fortified town of Hungary, capital of the county of Waradein, on the river Koresch. It is the see of a Greek bishop, also of a Roman Catholic archbishop.

Printing was carried on here in the XVIth century; an account of which was published by J. F. de Miller in 1804.

Varallum, Varallo, a small town of Italy, in the Piedmontese states.—1604.

Varsavia, or *Varsovia*, Warsaw, a large and populous city of Poland, of which it was formerly the metropolis. The late em-

peror Alexander of Russia erected within it an university in the year 1816.

The art of printing was exercised here so early as 1578, but soon afterwards fell into disuse, and so continued until about the year 1625; since which time it has been carried on without interruption. I observe that in 1646 one Petrus Elert of Warsaw styles himself “typographer to the king of Poland:” in good truth his majesty was but scurvily provided. At the beginning of the XVIIIth century the Jesuits established a press of their own within the city of Warsaw. At the present time Warsaw is reported to contain twenty printing-establishments, besides that of the government; and also a type-foundry, which was recently introduced by M. Glucksberg, printer and bookseller to the university.

Vasarhely, or *Varhely*, a town in the south-east of Hungary.—1798.

Vasatum, or *Basatum*, Bazas, a small town of France, in Guienne, situate on the river Beuve: it was formerly the see of a bishop. It appears that printing was practised here at an early period, from a work by *Joannes Dibarrola*, which bears for imprint, *Impressum Vasati per Claudium Garnier*, A. D. 1530. This is a small quarto volume; and Van Praet informs us that a vellum copy of it is preserved in the library of S. G  nevi  ve at Paris.

Vaugirard, a small village within one league of Paris. A book, entitled *Querelle de Gualtier Garguille et de Perrine sa femme*, bears this imprint; but qu  re whether the name of the place be not falsely stated?

Ubii, see *Colonia Agrippina*.

Uclesium, or *Urcesa*, Ucles, a small town of the interior of Spain in New Castile. Antonio (tom. i. p. 544.) mentions that he had seen a book printed here in 1624.

Veldkirchium, or *Feldkirchia*, Feldkirck, a town of the Tyrol, capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Ill. A *Menologium Benedictinum*, by *G. Bucelinus*, is noticed as having been printed here in the year 1655.

Velitr  , Velletri, a considerable and very ancient town of Italy, in the pope’s dominions, the see of a bishop. It was the birth-place of the Roman emperor Augustus. Printing was executed here in 1644.

Veneti, or *Venetiaë Dariorigum*, Vannes, an ancient, populous, and commercial seaport-town of France, in Bretagne: it is also a bishop's see, and chief town of a department.—1678.

VENETIÆ, Venice, a city of the north-east of Italy, too well known throughout the whole of Europe to need a description here.

I believe it is now generally conceded that the introduction of the typographic art into Venice was the work of Johannes Spira. His first essay was an edition of *Cicero's Epistolæ ad Familiares*, of which he executed two distinct impressions in the year 1469: (both of them, almost equally rare, are in the Bodleian:) he also printed a fine edition of *Pliny's Historia Naturalis*, folio, in the same year, (of which a magnificent copy upon vellum, is in the royal library of Paris; and a similar one in that of the emperor of Austria, at Vienna.) As a reward for these productions Spira obtained from the Venetian senate the exclusive privilege of printing for five years, together with an admission that he was the earliest practiser of the art in Venice.

A volume is well known to literary men, entitled *Decor Puellarum*, which, bearing the date of 1461, for some time claimed for this city an earlier acquaintance with the art of printing, and for its printer, Nicolas Jenson, a laurel which is now denied him: but the correctness of this date has been shewn to be no longer tenable.

Printing appears to have made a most rapid progress in Venice: John Spira, dying in 1470, was immediately succeeded by his brother Vindelin de Spira; whose first production appears to have been the well-known edition of *Livy*, in two large folio volumes; and whose *Tacitus* (of 1470) is the earliest volume in which *catch-words* are found:^a by Nicolas Jenson, printer of the *Decor Puellarum* named above, and of many other beautifully executed volumes, in the same year 1470: by Christopher Valdarfer in the

^a M. Van Praet relates a curious anecdote respecting a copy of this fine book, printed upon vellum, which is now in the royal library of Paris. The copy had been given to the Jesuits of Lyons, by Père la Chaise confessor to Louis XIV, in the year 1685. At the suppression of this community, it fell into the hands of the Duc de la Vallière, after whose death it was transferred to the public library of Lyons; when, at the siege of that town in the year 1793, a cannon-ball penetrated the library, and tore in pieces the first volume, leaving the second untouched and unburnt. In this mutilated state the copy was deposited, and now remains, in the royal library of Paris.

same year,—a person who will be long remembered in England as the printer of the celebrated edition of *Boccaccio's Decamerone*, (folio, 1471,) for the only known perfect copy of which the marquess of Blandford (present duke of Marlborough) gave the enormous sum of £2260 sterling, at the public sale of the Roxeburghe library, the largest sum ever known to have been given for a printed book:—by Clemens Patavinus, said to be the earliest printer who was a *native of Italy*, in 1471: by Johannes de Colonia, and others too numerous to mention. In fact, the reader may form some judgment of the extent to which typography was carried at Venice within the short period of thirty years from its introduction, when he is told that Panzer reckons, up to the year 1500, no fewer than one hundred and ninety-eight printers, and two thousand nine hundred and eighty works executed by them within this city. Of these men more than sixty had begun to work before the close of the year 1480. One of them does the world the favour to inform it that he is “Magister Johannes dictus magnus Herbort de Siligenstadt, Alemanus, qui (salvâ omnium pace ausim illud affirmare) cæteros facile omnes hâc tempestate supereminet”! Oh the coxcomb!

Among the Venetian printers, the most deservedly famous are those of the Manutian or Aldine family, whose earlier editions display not more elegance of execution than editorial learning and correctness. The elder Aldus Manutius was not only himself a learned man, but was on terms of the highest intimacy with all the scholars of his day. To him we are indebted for the *editio-nes principes* of many of the Greek classic authors, as also for the introduction of what is called *the Italic letter*, which is said to have been formed in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch; it was designed by Aldus for the pocket editions of the classics which he meditated, and was first used in his 8°. edition of *Virgil* of the year 1501. The Aldine office was opened about 1494, in which year the first book known to be of his printing, *the Erotemata of Constantine Lascaris*, is dated. An interesting account of this family, of which the lineal descendants continued for upwards of a century to carry on the business of printing, together with a most minute and accurate description of the books executed by them, may be found in Renouard's *Annales de l'imprimerie des Aldes*, 3 tom. 8°. Paris 1803–1809, *ibid.* 1825.

Printing continued to be carried on here with equal spirit dur-

ing the succeeding century, and to Venice we are undoubtedly indebted for many of the most valuable editions of works in every department of literature: it must be admitted however that the beauty, so conspicuous in the early specimens of its typography, is no longer visible as we reach the last ten or fifteen years of the XVth century: the editions may have been more commodious, more correct, and less expensive, but they possess none of those graces and elegances of appearance which captivate us in the early productions of Spira, Valdarfer, and Jenson. It has been generally remarked that the earlier books of all countries and printers were struck off in the larger sizes: the first *minute* volume of which I have observed a notice, is a *Diurnale precum*, printed at Venice in 1478, which is in twenty-fours.

Venice also maintained a *Hebrew press* of great celebrity, during the early part of the XVIth century, under the direction of Daniel Bomberg, whose Hebrew and Rabbinical Bible, Psalter, &c. of 1517 and following years are sufficiently known to the learned.

It is asserted, that about the year 1518 Paganinus Brixienis published at Venice *the Coran in Arabic*, being the first printed edition of that work; but that the impression was so rigorously and successfully suppressed by the pope, that not a single copy can now be discovered to exist. De Rossi has published a tract respecting this edition, but has not succeeded in persuading Schnurrer, who in his *Bibliotheca Arabica* declares that he has still strong doubts of its ever having had an existence.

About the same period *Arabic printing* was exercised at the town of Fano and at Genoa; so that De Rossi remarks, that while no Arabic types were to be found in any other part of Europe, three towns of Italy possessed and were making use of them at the same moment. According to the statement of Bachmeister, printing in *Russian types* was executed at Venice in the year 1527: and a *Glagolitic* or *Slavonic Missal*, printed here in 1528, is spoken of by Dobrowski in his *Glagolitica*, 8°. 1807. Panzer mentions nothing of these facts: the book undoubtedly is among the very rarest of rarities.

Wepery, Wepery, or Wipery, a village near to Madrass, forming one of the suburbs of that city. It is a station originally founded by Danish missionaries, and for many years past supported by the English Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

A printing-press was employed here by the missionaries, at least so early as 1772, in which year a *Tamulic version of the New Testament* was executed at Vepery. This press having subsequently fallen into disuse was reestablished with increased means about 1820, or 1821.

Vera Cruz, a considerable seaport and trading town of Mexico, or New Spain, the centre of all European and West Indian commerce, but seated in a region most destructive to human health from the insalubrity of the air.

In the year 1826 a periodical literary work, entitled “*Euterpe*,” was in regular course of publication in this town.

VERCELLÆ, Vercelli, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a district, and a bishop’s see.

The only remaining proof of printing having been exercised here during the XVth century is *Nicolai de Auxmo supplementum summæ Pisanellæ*, which was printed in 1485 by Jacobinus de Suico de S. Germano, who in the following year removed himself to Chivazzo. Nothing more appears respecting the Vercelli press during that or the ensuing century. I have met with no specimen earlier than 1603. (TCD.)

Vérêts, a country seat of the duc d’Aiguillon, in the province of Touraine in France: the duke erected here a printing-press in 1735, at which was printed a collection of French pieces, bearing the imprint of *Ancona*, in that same year; it is said that only seven or twelve copies of this work were struck off.

Verodunum, or *Viridunum*, Verdun, a large and strong town in the north-east of France, in the department of the Meuse. The earliest Verdun book which I have seen is of the year 1583. Verdun is remembered by English readers, as the place of confinement of many of their countrymen, who were detained by order of Buonaparte after the breaking out of war between the two countries in 1803. For the use of these prisoners an English prayer-book was printed at Verdun in the year 1810, with some peculiarities which are best described in the following extract from a letter addressed by the Rev. Wm. Gordon, late chaplain to the British prisoners of war at Verdun, to the late bishop of Oxford, (Dr. Lloyd,) accompanying a copy of the edition in question, which is now preserved in the Bodleian library. “A number of British subjects, who had gone to travel in France during the peace of Amiens with passports from both governments, were neverthe-

“ less detained by order of Buonaparte on the recommencement
 “ of hostilities in May, 1803, and sent prisoners to Verdun. The
 “ officers of the army and navy, captured during the progress of
 “ the war, and other prisoners on parole, were sent to the same
 “ dépôt. The seamen and soldiers were for the most part con-
 “ fined in other towns.

“ Among those who were originally detained were a few clergy-
 “ men, and other members of the two universities. These gen-
 “ tlemen obtained permission from the French authorities for the
 “ prisoners to assemble together in the different dépôts for the
 “ celebration of divine worship according to the liturgy of the
 “ church of England.

— “ Representations having been made to the committee that
 “ many of the prisoners in the different dépôts were unprovided
 “ with prayer books, a selection of the principal services was made
 “ and printed for their use. Mr. Maude took the trouble of su-
 “ perintending the press. It was thought advisable to omit the
 “ prayer ‘ to be used in time of war and tumults,’ and that part of
 “ the ‘ prayer for the king’s majesty,’ which prays for ‘ strength
 “ that he may vanquish and overcome all his enemies,’ lest the
 “ publication of them might give umbrage to the French govern-
 “ ment, and afford a pretext for withdrawing the permission for
 “ the celebration of divine worship: but in reading the service
 “ the whole of these prayers or the similar passage in the Litany
 “ was generally used: and the spaces were left void in the book,
 “ that each individual might have the power of filling them up at
 “ his own discretion.”

The volume is in 12mo, and bears for imprint, “ *Verdun,*
 “ *printed by Lewis Christophe, place d’armes.* 1810.

VERONA, Verona, an ancient and well-known city of Austrian
 Italy, the capital of the Veronese, and a bishop’s see.

Verona was early in admitting the art of printing, of which we
 have evidence in an Italian poetic version of the *Batrachomy-*
omachia of Homer, by *Georgio Sommariva*, which professes to
 have been printed here in the year 1470. Dr. Dibdin however
 doubts the genuineness of this date, and assigns the first place to
 an edition of *Valturius de re militari*, printed in 1472. The
 strength of his arguments may be examined by consulting the
 Supplement to the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, page 31.

The first printer appears to have been Joannes Veronensis,

who was followed by six or seven others during the XVth century ; amongst these we find one of those itinerants, Peter Mauffer, who began by exercising his trade at Padua, next came to Verona, afterwards worked at Venice, and finally, at Modena.

The Verona presses continued in activity during the XVth and XVIth centuries. A fine copy of a book printed by the Sabii *on vellum*, in the year 1532, is preserved in the Bodleian library.

Versalix, Versailles, a large, handsome, and populous town of France, distant twelve miles from Paris ; near to which Louis the Fourteenth constructed the splendid palace and gardens of Versailles, which continued to be the favourite residence of the royal family until the disastrous period of 1789.

Within this palace several printing-presses were at various times erected for the amusement of members of the royal family, at which even the kings themselves have sometimes condescended to employ a leisure hour. The earliest of these noticed by Peignot is the press of *Madame la Dauphine*, established in 1758, at which she herself assisted in the printing of a French work, *Elevations Du Cœur à N. S. Jesus Christ*, &c. 1758, in 16°. In 1760, the duke of Burgundy, the king's brother, had a press of his own here, from which issued *Prières à l'usage des enfans de France*, 1760, in 12°. The marchioness of Pompadour likewise had a press in her apartments in the same year, 1760, from which she sent forth *Rodogune*, a tragedy, by P. Corneille, with the imprint, *au Nord*, 1760, in 4°. at the beginning of which book is a plate engraved by her own hand. Louis the Sixteenth, while dauphin, had also a press at Versailles in the year 1766, from which came *Maximes morales et politiques tirées de Telemaque*, printed by his own hand in 1766, 8°. of which twenty-five copies were struck off.

Besides these royal presses, one was established at Versailles in the War-office, expressly intended for the printing of official papers connected with that establishment. It continued only from the year 1766 to 1775.

The town of Versailles had also its printers like other places. The earliest Versailles book which I have observed is of the date 1650^t.

^t While upon the subject of royal presses, I may observe that the other palaces of the French monarchs have at different times possessed similar establishments. Cardinal Richelieu caused one to be erected in the Louvre ; and Louis the Fourteenth had

Vervieres, a considerable manufacturing town of the Netherlands, situate in the province of Liege. 1828.

Vesalia Clivorum, Wesel, an old town of the Prussian States, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine. Printing was carried on here in the year 1543, when, amongst other books, an English publication of *George Joye*, against Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, was executed at Wesel.

Vesontio, see *Bisuntium*.

Vesullum, Vesoul, a small town of France, in Burgundy. Peignot mentions three books printed here, two in 1809, the other in *an viii.* (1799) the latter of which, written by *J. A. Marc*, bears the fictitious imprint, *en Arcadie*. Of the one, *twenty copies* only were struck off; of the other, *eighteen*; and of the third, *ten*.

Viana, Viana de foz de Lima, a seaport town of Portugal, situate near the mouth of the river Lima. Antonio, (vol. ii. p. 19.) mentions printing here in the year 1619.

Vibii Forum, denotes either Pezzana, a small town of the north of Italy, in Piedmont; or *Castel Fiori*, a small village distant five miles from the above.

D. Moreni (Tom. I. p. 117) mentions a work bearing the imprint *Fori Vibiorum*, dated 1684: which he pronounces very rare. I know of no other specimen.

Vibiscus, or *Viviacum*, Vevay, a large town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud. Printing was exercised in Vevay in the year 1605: and the well-known book, *General Ludlow's memoirs*, was printed here in 1698. At Vevay that stern republican found an asylum, and there closed his eyes in peace in the year 1698.

Viburgum, Wiburg, an old city of Denmark, capital of North Jutland. Printing was established here so early as 1528. But only two books from hence are cited by Panzer, both in the Danish language, by an author named *Hans Taresen*. At a very recent period (1824) a curious work is announced to have proceeded from the press of Wiburg, being a *Dictionary of the cant and flash languages used by rogues and vagabonds in the isle of Jutland*, compiled by *M. Dorph*.

one in his palace of the Tuilleries, from which issued in 1718 a work entitled *Cours des principaux fleuves rivières de l'Europe*, a small quarto of 78 pages, said to have been composed and printed by the king's own hand.

VICENTIA, Vicenza, an ancient and fine city of Austrian Italy, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see.

The earliest specimen of Vicenza typography is an edition of *John Duns Scotus* on the Sentences, executed by Joannes de Reno in 1473. Both this printer and Leonardus Achates de Basileâ, who commenced business in the following year, sometimes date their books in *Sancto Ursio prope Vincentiam*, or in *Sancto Ursio Vincentiæ districtu*. St. Orso appears to have been a quarter of the city so called: and I notice it in this place merely with a view of obviating any mistake which might arise: but Santander states it to be a distinct village, and affirms that the art was exercised here *before* it was introduced into the city. Panzer adduces one hundred books printed in Vicenza during the XVth century.

Stus Victor prope Moguntiam, a monastery of Mayence. An edition of *Optatus* against the Donatists, printed in 1549, bears for imprint, *Apud S. Victorem prope Moguntiam, ex officinâ Francisci Behern typographi*. To this are added some works of *John Cochleus* and others, bearing the same imprint and date, forming together a large and handsome folio volume. (Bodl. TCD.)

Vicus Æquensis, Vico Equana, or Vico di Sorrento, an episcopal town of Italy, seated near the edge of the bay of Naples. It was built by Charles the Second in the year 1300, near to the ruins of the ancient town of Equa.

Printing was exercised here towards the close of the XVth century: the earliest book which I have seen is a work of *Jo. Baptista Porta* on *Human Physiognomy*, which bears for imprint, *Vici Æquensis, apud Josephum Cacchium*, 1586. It is a well-executed volume in folio, with a good portrait of Porta in the title, and filled with engravings of human physiognomy in almost all conceivable varieties, such as we have latterly so much admired in the works of Lavater. This interesting publication may be seen in the Fagel library at Dublin.

I observe that the Pinelli Catalogue (No. 2706) mentions a work of *Tansillo*, earlier by one year than this.

VIENNA AVSTRIÆ, or VINDOBONA, Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire. It is a city of great antiquity, the see of an archbishop; and has an university, founded by duke Rudolph the Fourth, in 1365, which was raised to its present importance by the empress Maria Theresa.

an Hongraio Bekoben

An edition of the Hungarian Bible was printed at
Uccina by a Monk of Tyrmass in 1626 - 2 Copies in B

Panzer cites *Tractatus distinctionum Johannis Meyger*, and three other works bearing the imprint of Vienna, and the date 1482, which Denis believes to have been executed by some printer residing there only for a short time. The first Vienna printer, whose name appears, is John Winterburg, in the year 1492. The art continued to be carried on there in a creditable manner during the succeeding century.

At Vienna was printed the first edition of the *Hungarian New Testament*, viz. in the year 1536. (Panzer, vol. vi. p. 56.)

VIENNA IN DELPHINATU, Vienne, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiné, seated on the banks of the Rhone.

Of six Vienne books of the XVth century noticed by Panzer, the earliest is a work of *Nicolaus de Clemangis*, printed here in 1481. The only printer whose name occurs, is Peter Schenk, in 1484. But it appears that printing was practised at Vienne at a period antecedent to that which Panzer specifies: since the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville possesses a work entitled *Cardinalis Lotharingæ Tractatus quinque*, executed at Vienne in 1478.

From 1484 to 1536, &c. we hear nothing of the typography of this town.

Vignon. Eustathius Vignon, a printer at *Geneva* towards the close of the XVIth century, adopted the practice, at that period common amongst those of his craft, of leaving out the name of the town, and merely inserting his own in the imprint of his books.

Vigornia, Worcester, an ancient inland city of England, capital of a county, and a bishop's see.

The art of printing was practised in this city from 1548 to 1553 by John Oswen, a printer from Ipswich, who executed here about twenty books, mostly of a religious nature, particular accounts of which may be seen in Herbert's Ames, vol. III.

Villabraxima (qu ?) Mendez presents us with this name of one of the places in Spain at which the art of printing was carried on; but he gives us no further particulars.

Villafranca, (Villefranche,) is the name of several towns in France, Italy, and Spain; but it is difficult to determine what books have really been printed at any of them, inasmuch as the name *Villafranca*, like that of *Eleutheropolis*, is attached to a great number of volumes, the contents of which were of such a nature as to make it necessary for the authors and publishers to

disguise themselves as much as possible. Yet without doubt printing was carried on in Villefranche on the Saone, as early as 1671 at least.

Villagarsia, qu. in Spain? A college of Jesuits possessed a printing-house here in the year 1761, in which they published *Opuscula Græca ad usum Seminarii Villagarsiensis*, 12mo, *typis Seminarii*. The book is licensed by the Provincial of the Jesuits at Valladolid. Mendez names Villagarcia among the Spanish towns at which the art of printing has been carried on.

Villa nova Infantum, Villa nueva de los infantes, a town of Spain in the province of La Mancha. Antonio notices printing here in the year 1628.

Villa-Viridis is the name of some place in Portugal, at which Antonio (tom. ii. p. 129.) declares typography to have been exercised by Antonius Riberius in the year 1581.

Villa vitiosa, Villa Viçosa, is the name of two towns in Spain, of one in South America, and one in Portugal. At this last Antonio notices printing in the year 1636.

Vilna, Wilna, a large and populous city of European Russia, capital of Lithuania, and a bishop's see: having a castle, a royal palace, and an university, erected in 1570. In the XVIth century Wilna was the residence of various sects; Jews, Mahometans, members of the Greek church, Socinians, Calvinists, and Lutherans.

It has been thought that the earliest printing-press was that of the Calvinists, which was brought into the city by Daniel Lancicius, about the year 1580. (Bodl.) (In fact I have seen them print *Vilna* to a book of the year 1573, but there is no doubt that this was purposely feigned.) Yet Bachmeister, in his Essay on the St. Petersburg library, asserts that printing was exercised here so early as 1517, and cites an edition of *the Acts of the Apostles* of that year, a copy of which he declares to be in the patriarchal library at Moscow. Henderson also notices printing at Vilna in 1525. In 1583 the Socinians established a press here. The Jesuits erected one in the XVIth century, and the Jews possessed one in the XVIIth century: the former, according to Hoffman, was almost the only one which remained in the city at the year 1740. In the year 1818 a typographical society was established at Wilna; and in 1820 there were five printing-offices in the town.

Vinaria, or *Veimaria*, Weimar, a considerable town of the interior of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar. Printing was in use here in 1701.

Vincennes, a small town of France, seated on the Seine, three miles east of Paris.—1755.

Vincentius. Books of the date 1561, &c. &c. which bear for imprint *apud Vincentium*, without the name of any town, are the work of Anthonius Vincentius, a printer of *Lyons*.

St. Vincent, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay. An edition of the Controversies between Pope Paul V. and the Venetians bears for imprint, *In Villa Sanvincentiana apud Paulum Marcellum, sumptibus Caldorianæ Societatis, anno 1607*, but is by no means of Spanish workmanship: I rather judge that the whole of the tracts connected with this business, which profess to have been printed at various places, as Augsburg, Saumur, Rome, Venice, &c. have their origin in the Low Countries, and proceeded from the presses of Antwerp, Rotterdam, or the Hague. Printing, however, was incontestably exercised at St. Vincent in the year 1645.

Vindeshemium, or *Vinisima*, Vinsheim, or Windsheim, a small but ancient town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, formerly imperial; or, perhaps, Windesheim, near to Zwoll in Holland, a celebrated religious establishment, of the order called *fratres communis vitæ*.—1680.

Vindinum, see *Cenomanum*.

Vindobona, see *Vienna Austriae*.

Vindocinum, Vendôme, an ancient and considerable town of the centre of France, capital of a department, pleasantly seated on the right bank of the Loire.—1667.

VIQUERIA, qu. Voghera, (*Vicus Iriæ*), a considerable town of Italy in the Sardinian dominions? Neither Laire nor Panzer can satisfy themselves as to the meaning of this name, which occurs in the imprint of one single book, a work of *Alexander de Imolâ*, which bears in the colophon, *Jacobus de Sancto Nazario—edidit Viqueriæ calendis Junii 1486*. This printer, three years subsequently, was exercising his art at Milan.

Virmaranum, Guimaraens, an ancient and fine town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro e Minho, formerly the residence of the kings.

Visæum, Viseu, or Viseo, an ancient inland town of Portugal,

in the province of Beira: it is a bishop's see. Printing was carried on here in 1571.

Visingia, Wisingsoe, or Wisingsburg, an island in the lake of Wetter, in the province of Jünköping, in Sweden.

Its proprietor, the count Peter Brahe, who is called *Drotzetus regni*, having established a school at Wisingsburg in the year 1636, for the furtherance of literature erected there a press of his own in 1667, which continued until 1681, when the island was ceded to Sweden: in 1688 the press was removed to Jünköping. The first printer was Johannes Kankel, himself a learned man, who declares the first specimen of his press to be *Itinerarium Nicolai Matthiæ Kiöpingi*, dated 1667. Gestrin and Axner, who published a special dissertation on the Wisingsburg printing-establishment, (4^o. Upsal, 1733,) enumerate and describe twenty-eight books, executed here, chiefly in the Swedish language, declaring at the same time that all of them are rare, and some extremely so, from the small number of copies which were struck off.

Vismaria, or *Wismaria*, Wismar, a strong seaport town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—1698.

Visolinum, Wysolyin, quære what town? In the second edition of the *Hungarian Bible* printed at Hanau in 1608, the editor, Alberus Molnar, mentions the first edition to have been printed about twenty years previously, (1588,) by Caspar Corolinus, at Visolinum; stating that he himself was witness to the execution of this edition, having been often sent to the printing-office with the proof-sheets.

Vitemberga, *Vitleburga*, or *Wittemberga*, called also *Leucorea*, and in one book, *Albiori in Sassoniâ*, Wittemburg, a strong and famous city of Prussian Saxony, formerly capital of an electoral circle: it possesses a celebrated university, memorable as the cradle of the Reformation, which was founded by Frederic the third, elector of Saxony, in 1502; but this for many years past has been annexed to that of Halle. A Protestant will never forget, that in this city, on the 30th of September in the year 1517, Martin Luther commenced the glorious Reformation of religion.

It has been supposed that the art of printing was introduced into Wittemburg in the XVth century; and a book dated 1488 was adduced by Maittaire, as printed at this place: Panzer how-

ever shews this to have been founded in error. It is probable that printing accompanied the establishment of the university, and we find the earliest book noticed to be of the year 1503. Several of Luther's works were executed here, and the original editions of *Melancthon's Loci Communes*, and of the celebrated *Confession of Augsburg*, proceeded from the presses of Wittenburg.

VITERBIVM, Viterbo, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a delegation or district in the states of the Church, and a bishop's see.

The grammatical work of *Servius Honoratus*, printed here in 1488, by an unnamed printer, is the only known specimen of printing exercised in this city during the XVth century. I have seen no other Viterbo book bearing a date anterior to the year 1607.

Vitis S. Mariæ Monasterium, La Vid, is the name of a famous Spanish monastery of the Præmonstratensian order, situated on the river Douro, at the distance of six miles from the city of Osma in Old Castile. This monastery was founded by king Alphonso VIth, and was called Vitis S. Mariæ from the circumstance of an image of the Virgin having been found by that king among the vines which then grew upon the spot. This image subsequently worked miracles within the monastery.

Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, (tom. i. p. 176,) mentions a work of *Bernardus de Leon*, printed in *Monasterio Vitis digensis Oxomensis*, in 1626.

Vitodurum Helveticorum, Winterthour, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. The authorities of Zurich claimed the right of preventing the erection of a printing-press in Winterthour, lest it should interfere with the interests of their own city. Coxe, in his "Travels," mentions that a dispute on the subject was being carried on in the year 1778. However, the claim appears to have been abandoned.—1789.

Vitry-le-Français, a considerable town of France, in Champagne.—1759.

Vittoria, a large town of Spain, chief of the province of Alava, seated on the river Zadora.

Mendez notices this among the Spanish towns in which the art of printing was carried on, but gives us no information respecting the period of its introduction.

Viviacum, see *Vibiscum*.

Vizagapatam, a town, capital of a district of the same name, in the Northern Circars, a province of Deccan, in India. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the *Gospel of St. Mark* was printed here, in the Telinga dialect, in 1812.

VLMA, Ulm, a large and strongly fortified city of the south-west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube.

From the year 1473, the art of printing was carried on with spirit here, till the close of the XVth century. The earliest book known is *Albertus Magnus de Mystério Missæ*, executed in 1473 by John Zeiner de Reutlingen, perhaps a brother of Gunter Zainer, who first introduced typography into the city of Augsburg.

Ulyssæa, Ultzen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Zell. Le Long mentions printing here in the year 1575.

Ulyssinga, Ulyssingen, or Flushing, a strong sea-port of the Netherlands, in the isle of Walcheren. Samuel Claeys Versterre was a printer here in 1680.—(TCD.)

VLYSIPO, or OLYSSIPO, (in one book *Lysa*.) Lisbon, a well-known city, the capital of Portugal. It is an archbishop's see, and once contained an university, founded in 1290, which was transferred to Coimbra in 1541.

A Hebrew printing-office was established here during the XVth century, the earliest known book from which is of the close of the year 1489: yet Panzer does not omit to notice that the *Sepher Orach Chaiim* of 1485, mentioned before under the article *Sora*, is executed in a character similar to that which shortly afterwards was in use at Lisbon, and therefore may possibly have been printed in this city. Besides Hebrew books, little printing appears to have been done at Lisbon before 1536, the year with which Panzer's enquiries terminate. We may however add to the printers named by him, Germanus Gallard, "impressor regius," 1522 to 1551: Ludovicus Rodriguez, 1539 &c.: Johannes Alvarez, "impressor "regius," 1563: Franciscus Correa, 1568 &c.: Andreas Lobato, 1587: and Antonius Alvarez, "impressor regius," from 1595 to 1642. A Latin work by Damien Goes, called *Obsidio urbis Lovaniensis*, printed here in 1546, is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and books of the years 1542 and 1567, are in the Bodleian.

Uman, a small town in the west of European Russia, in the government of Kieu.

Printing appears to have been exercised here in the year 1685, from a book of this date now in the "Bibliotheca Marsdeniana:" this is a *metrical History of the Bible, in the Slavonic language*, and bears the imprint, *Umnetie*, 1685.

Vneuskoi Monasterium, or the monastery of St. Alexander Newsky, situate within the city of Moscow.

Bachmeister mentions printing executed here in the year 1692.

United States of America. In addition to the numerous cities and towns of America, the introduction of the art of printing into which is detailed with greater or less minuteness by Is. Thomas, this writer gives us at the end of his work the following names of places within the United States, in which newspapers (at least) were published in or before the year 1810. As he furnishes no particulars of any kind, I merely copy the names, as mentioned by him, some of which perhaps may amuse the reader.

<i>New Hampshire.</i>	<i>Vermont.</i>	
Amherst	Bennington	Newburg
Concord	Brattleborough	Otsego
Dover	Burlington	Owego
Haverhill	Danville	Oxford
Keene.	Montpelier	Peckskill
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	Peacham	Plattsburg
Buckstown	Randolph	Peterborough
Castine	Rutland	Sagharbor
Greenfield	St. Albans.	Salem
Hallowell	<i>New York.</i>	Saratoga
Kennebunk	Ballstown	Schenectady
Leominster	Batavia	Schobarie
Newbedford	Brooklyn	Sherburne
Northampton	Canandaigua	Somers
Pittsfield	Catskill	Troy
Portland	Cazenovia	Utica
Springfield	Cooperstown	Waterford
Stockbridge.	Geneva	Watertown.
<i>Rhode island.</i>	Goshen	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Warren.	Herkimer	Elizabethtown
<i>Connecticut.</i>	Hudson	Morristown
Bridgport	Johnstown	Newbrunswick
Danburg	Kingston	Trenton.
Middletown	Lansinburg	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Windham.	Manlius	Beaverstown
		Bedford

Brownsville	Georgetown	Augusta
Carlisle	Washington.	Louisville
Chambersburg	<i>Virginia.</i>	Milledgeville
Downingtown	Abingdon	Washington.
Easton	Charlestown	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Frankford	Leesburg	Bairdstown
Gettysburg	Morgantown	Danville
Greensburg	Norfolk	Lancaster
Harristown	Petersburg	Louisville
Huntingdon	Richmond	Paris
Lewistown	Staunton	Richmond
Meadsville	Winchester	Russellville
Norristown	Wythe.	Washington.
Northumberland	<i>North Carolina.</i>	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Pittsburg	Edenton .	Carthage
Presq'isle	Elizabeth-city	Clarksville
Reading	Fayetteville	Nashville.
Union	Halifax	<i>Ohio.</i>
Washington	Raleigh.	Lebanon
Westchester	<i>South Carolina.</i>	Lisbon
York.	Columbia	Saintclairville
<i>Maryland.</i>	Georgetown	Steubenville
Easton	Pendleton.	Zanesville.
Fredericstown	<i>Georgia.</i>	<i>Indiana.</i>
Hagarstown.	Athens	St. Vincennes.
<i>Columbia.</i>		
Alexandria		

Many of these places are of little or no note; and it is probable that in several of them the art of printing was carried on for a very short time, and merely for temporary purposes.

Voegel. Books bearing the imperfect imprint, *typis Voegelianis*, were executed by a printer of this name at *Leipsic*, at the close of the XVIth and beginning of the XVIIth century.

Volaterra, Volterra, an ancient inland town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa. It is a bishop's see.—1763.

Upsalia, Upsal, an ancient and celebrated city of Sweden, in the province of Upland, formerly the metropolis of the whole kingdom. It is the see of an archbishop: and the birth-place of Linnæus. Its university, the most ancient in Sweden, was founded by archbishop Ulpho, in 1477; and enlarged by Gustavus Adol-

phus in 1642: and its royal Academy is well known throughout Europe by the annual publication of the *Upsal Transactions*.

It is believed that printing was first exercised in this city about the year 1510, by Paul Griis, three of whose books are named, the earliest of them being a Latin Psalter, with the imprint, *Impressum Upsaliæ in domo Venerabilis patris domini doctoris Ravaldi Archidiaconi ibidem per Paulum Griis anno Dni MDX*: but Alnander observes that there is some little uncertainty about the exact period of the introduction of the art. It appears to have declined about 1541, after the publication of an edition of the *Swedish Bible* in that year, [a small folio with wood-cuts, a copy of which (on the authority of Fortia) is preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; a second, in the collection of M. Giæurwell, librarian to the king; and a third, in the university library of Upsal,] and to have revived in 1604.

Charles the Eleventh granted to the college of National Antiquities a typographer of their own: the university likewise possessed a printing-establishment peculiar to themselves.

In the year 1686 the famous Olaus Rudbeck erected a press in his own house at Upsal, which, together with the fourth volume of his great work, the *Atlantica*, was consumed in the dreadful fire which laid waste that city in the year 1702. Of this fourth volume not more than three or four copies are supposed to have escaped, one of which is treasured up in the library of the university of Upsal, and another in the royal library at Stockholm. Only two hundred and ten pages of the volume were finished at the press when the fire occurred.

The first volume of the *Atlantica* was published in 1675, (and with a reprinted title in 1679, and again in 1684); the second in 1689; the third, printed in the author's own house, in 1698; and the fourth has no title. The best and most minute account of this valuable work is to be found in the travels of M. Fortia, to whom it was communicated by one of the best bibliographers of Sweden, in the year 1791.

Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Runic types were used at Upsal soon after the commencement of the XVIIth century. In 1637 Grotius notices, in one of his epistles, that the Greek types then used were deficient in elegance, and that the paper was of inferior quality. The first *Arabic* types ever used in Sweden were

brought to Upsal by Peter Kirstenius, of Breslau ; at whose death, in 1640, his printing-apparatus was purchased by the university. His types were thought to be cast in imitation of those of the Medicean press at Florence.

Uraniburgum, Uranienburg, a strong castle once existing on the island of Huen, in Denmark.

This island having been assigned for a residence to the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe, he erected on it the castle of Uranienburg in the year 1576 ; and at seventy paces distance another building for an observatory, which he chose to call *Stellæburgum*, or *Stierneburg*. Feeling himself in want of a printing-press for the publication of the fruits of his astronomical researches, he introduced one into his castle, and published from it several learned pieces between the years 1596 and 1610. These generally bear the imprint *Uranibergi Daniæ*, and were to be had at the booksellers in Frankfort.

Upon Tycho Brahe's quitting the country, these establishments, which are said to have united elegance with strength, were not only suffered to fall into decay, but were made subject to frequent spoliation, so much so that in the year 1652 the materials of the castle were used for promiscuous building, until scarcely a vestige of the ancient fabric remained. But at the beginning of the present century a better spirit revived : in the year 1805 the inhabitants of the island passed a resolution that the remains of Tycho Brahe's castle should be protected from farther devastations, and be preserved in their existing state, for a precious memorial of so illustrious a scholar.

Vratislavia, or *Bresla*, or *Breslavia*, Breslau, a large and beautiful city, capital of Silesia, and a bishop's see. It contains an university, founded by the emperor Leopold for the Jesuits in 1702.

Panzer doubts whether a work, entitled *Tractatus de censibus*, by *Johannes Langer*, were not printed here, about the year 1489. However, the first book with a *certain* date is of the year 1503. In the beginning of the succeeding century some *Arabic* printing was carried on in Breslau, under the superintendence of Peter Kirstenius.

VRBINVM, Urbino, a considerable city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, in the states of the Church. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university founded in 1290 : it is also memorable as the birth-place of the painter Raphael.

Four books of Urbino printing during the XVth century are known, the earliest of which, *Marii Philelphi Epistolarium*, bears the date 1481. The only printer mentioned is Henricus de Colonia, who exercised his art at Brescia and Bologna also. From the year 1493 I have seen no Urbino book until 1602.—(Bodl.)

Urbs vetus, Orvieto, a city of Italy, capital of a province in the states of the Church, and the see of a bishop. Printing was carried on at Orvieto at least so early as 1586.—(Pinelli,) 1605—(Moreni.)

Ursellæ, (qu. Ober-Ursel, a small town of Germany, in Wetteravia?) I have seen a work executed here, by Nicolaus Henrici, in the year 1558.

S. VRSIVS, or ST. ORSO, see VICENTIA.

Ursop, or *Ursao*, Ossuna, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, formerly possessing an university, founded in 1549, but which is now suppressed.

Printing was carried on here in the same year by Juan de Leon, typographer to the university, who executed a work of *Fr. Joannes Bermudo*, on musical instruments, in 1549. This the printer declares to be the first edition of the author, and not improbably it may be the first book printed at Ossuna. (See Antonio, B. H. N. vol. i. p. 660.)

Vryburg, as also *Vrystadt*, frequently occurs in Dutch tracts: but, though bearing the appearance of real names, they are merely fictitious imprints, equivalent to *Eleutheropolis* or *Villa franca*.

VTINVM, Udina, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, capital of a district, and the see of an archbishop.

Of the two or three specimens of Udina printing during the XVth century which now remain, the earliest seems to be *The Constitutions of Friuli*, in Italian, executed by Gerard de Lisa de Flandriâ, in the year 1484. Very little printing appears to have been carried on at Udina during this century, and none in the earlier part of the succeeding one.

Utraria, Utrera, a considerable town of the south-west of Spain, in the province of Seville. Antonio notices printing here in 1654.

Vuormacium Vangionum, or *Wurmacia*, Worms, formerly an imperial city in the west of Germany, whose bishop was a prince of the empire. This town is memorable for a Diet holden in

1521, at which Luther was present. Printing was introduced in 1514. Panzer knew of only four books anterior to 1537.

Uxomense Burgum, see *Oxoma*.

W.

Waldenburg, is the name of a town in Wirtemberg; of another in Saxony; of a third in Prussian Silesia; and of a fourth in Switzerland. An academical dissertation by *H. E. Kestnerus*, in the Bodleian library, bears this imprint, with the date 1713.

Wales. The only information which we possess respecting the early typography of this principality is gathered from one of the Martin Mar-prelate tracts of queen Elizabeth's reign, (about 1588,) wherein mention is made of *knave Thackwell the printer, which printed popyshe and trayterous Welshe bookes in Wales*. But nothing more has ever been discovered of this printer or any of his books. In the year 1550, John Oswen of Worcester styled himself printer appointed by the king's majesty and his highness' honourable council, for the principality of Wales and the marches of the same. (See his *New Testament*, 4°. 1550.) In the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1821, it is observed by a correspondent, that "from the invention of printing downwards so ad-verse were the circumstances attending the diffusion of Welsh literature, that there was not a printing-press in the principality until the year 1734, or thereabouts, when a temporary one was set up by Mr. Lewis Morris of Bod-Edeyrn, in Anglesey. This identical press is still in being at Trevirw, near Llanrwst."

Walpole, a post-town of Cheshire county, in the state of New Hampshire, North America. Isaiah Thomas of Boston, and subsequently of Worcester, set up a press here, and published a newspaper, entitled *The Farmer's Museum*, in the year 1798.

Wandesburgum, *Wandesbecum*, or *Wansbecum*, Wandsbeck, a town of Germany, situate at the distance of two miles from the city of Hamburg. The Jews possessed a press here, which was actively at work in 1688 and for many years afterwards. (Bodl.) An edition of *The New Testament* in five languages was printed here in 1710; the *Old Testament* corresponding to which was soon afterwards printed in Holstein.

Waterford, an ancient city and seaport of the south of Ireland, capital of the county of Waterford, and the see of a bishop.

Waterford finds a place among the earlier receptacles of typo-

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graphy, on account of two books of the year 1555, which have been assigned to it by Amcs, and repeated by Herbert, upon the authority of Maunsell's ancient Catalogue. The first of these two rare articles, (both of which are to be found in the Bodleian library,) is entitled, *The acquital or purgation of the moost catholyke Christen prince, Edwarde the VI. kymg of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, &c. and of the Church of Englande re-fourmed and governed under hym, agaynst al suche as blasphemously and traitorously infame hym or the sayd Church, of heresie or sedicion*: written by John Olde, an exile for the protestant religion under queen Mary. It contains signature G in eights, and has on the recto of the last leaf, *Emprinted at Vuaterford the .7. daye of Novembre. 1555.*

The other is, *An Epistle written by John Scory the late bishope of Chichester unto all the faythfull that be in pryson in Englande, or in any other trouble for the defence of Goddes truthe.* This is a still smaller treatise, containing only two sheets in eights, and has no other colophon than this, *Anno. 1555.* But the letter, paper, and press-work exactly correspond to those of John Olde's work above mentioned, and the two were unquestionably executed at the same time and place. That place, however, was not Waterford: nor, I fear, can we claim for this city so early an acquaintance with the mysteries of the art of printing. At what period the art was introduced, I am not yet sufficiently prepared to say. For the part which the Waterford presses played during the disastrous days of 1641, &c. the reader may turn back to the article *Kilkenny*. In 1643 one Thomas Bourke styled himself *printer to the confederate catholics of Ireland*.

I should not omit to mention, that in the Catalogue of Trinity College library in Dublin occurs a third Waterford book of this period: it is entered as "Archbishop Cranmer's Confutation of "unwritten verities," 8°. Waterford, 1555. This little tract however is not now to be found there; having disappeared, probably, in company with several other choice morçeaux, which were purloined from the library by a confidential servant, a few years ago.

In the year 1646 Waterford appears to have given birth to the following article; "A new Almanac for the yeere of our Lord "God 1646, being the second after leap yeere, and since the creation of the world 5595. Calculated for the longitude and latitude of the city of Waterford, and may serve generally for all

“Ireland: By an Manapian. Waterford, printed for the yeare “MDCXLVI.” Reprinted, or rather animadverted on, under the title of “A bloody Irish Almanack, or Rebellious and Bloody “Ireland, Discovered in some notes extracted out of an Almanack, “printed at Waterford in Ireland, for this yeare 1646. By John “Booker, 8°. London 1646. pp. 57.”

In this Almanac the author observes, p. 11. “Only it is observable that pyrates were the founders of Waterford. I am “sure of it. Printing was not then used, but it seems now they “have got a printing-presse there; whether it and the materials “came from Rome, Doway, Rhemes, or any such other Popish “place I know not: but they there, and at Oxford of late and “now, print base and railing pamphlets, and lying almanacs, “and in them most grossly abuse the parliament and kingdom of “England, who no doubt ere long will suppress their presses.”

The Waterford original is extremely rare; and I have never been able to find it: the London reprint of the same year is also very rare, but of this I possess a copy.

Watertown, a pleasant town of Middlesex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America.

Benjamin Edes, a printer of Boston, made his escape by night from that place with a press and a few types, in the early part of the revolutionary war, and opened a printing-house in Watertown; where he continued *The Boston Gazette*, and printed for the provincial congress of Massachusetts.

Thomas acquaints us, that “the printing he executed at “Watertown did not indeed do much credit to the art; but the “work at this time, done at other presses, was not greatly superior. The war broke out suddenly, and few of any profession “were prepared for the event. All kinds of printing materials “had usually been imported from England; even ink for printers “had not, in any great quantity, been made in America. This “resource was, by the war, cut off; and a great scarcity of these “articles soon ensued.

“At that time there were but three small paper-mills at Massachusetts: in Newhampshire there were none: and Rhode-island contained only one, which was out of repair. The paper, “which these mills could make, fell far short of the necessary “supply. Paper, of course, was extremely scarce, and what “could be procured was badly manufactured, not having more

“than half the requisite labour bestowed upon it. It was often taken from the mill wet, and unsized. People had not been in the habit of saving rags, and stock for the manufacture of paper was obtained with great difficulty. Every thing like rags was ground up together to make a substitute for paper. This, with wretched ink and worn-out types, produced miserable printing.” vol. i. p. 343.

In 1776 Edes returned to Boston, and probably the Water-town typography then came to a final close.

Weissenburgum Noricorum, Weissenburg, a walled town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia. Printing was exercised here in 1729.—(Bodl.)

Wengrovia, Wegrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, distant 47 miles from Warsaw.

The Socinians possessed a press here in the XVIth century, at which some works of *P. Gomesius* were printed in 1570.

Wessofontanum Cænobium, Wessenbrunn, a Benedictine monastery, situated in the diocese of Freysingen, in Bavaria, founded in the year 753. Denis (*Suppl.* p. 488.) mentions a *German Chronicle* without date, but supposed to be of the XVth century, bearing for imprint, *impressa in Cænobio Wessofontano*.

Westminster, a considerable township in the state of Vermont, North America. A press was first established here in 1778, by J. P. Spooner and T. Green, from Norwich, in Connecticut. The firm and business, however, continued only a short time.

WESTMONASTERIVM, Westminster, a city of England, in Middlesex, now forming part of the metropolis.

It was in one of the numerous chapels within the vast and venerable pile of Westminster Abbey, that Wm. Caxton, generally considered to be the father of English printing, erected his press about the year 1474. It appears that Caxton commenced his typographical career abroad: having travelled into the Low Countries, to Cologne, &c. and becoming attached to the household of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the seventh, he was desired by her to finish the translation of a French work which he had already begun, namely the *Recueil des histoires de Troyes* of Raoul le Fevre. The period of Caxton's sojourn on the continent was that when the newly practised art of printing was in all probability an object of the greatest attraction; and our countryman, not slow to perceive its advantage and im-

portance, devoted his time to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of the art, and forthwith proceeded to try his typographical skill. The earliest works which have been attributed to Caxton's press are the following :

1. *Recueil des histoires de Troyes*, fol. supposed to be printed at Cologne between the years 1464 and 1467.

2. *Propositio Magistri Johannis Russell*, a small tract of five pages and a half, to which, from internal evidence, the date of 1469 is assigned.

3. A French edition of *the Romance of Jason*, discovered in the year 1812, by M. Van Praet, in the royal library of Paris.

4. *The Recueill of the historyes of Troye*, in English, said by him to have been finished at Cologne in 1471. And,

5. The first edition of *the Game and playe of the Chesse*, printed by Wm. Caxton, 1474.

It has been usual among bibliographers, amidst the uncertainty which attends these earlier specimens of Caxton, to regard the *Chesse Playe* as the first book printed by him *in this country*. Without presuming to correct, much less to dictate, I cannot help expressing my belief that they are all equally strangers to an English printing-press, and that our earliest English-printed book is either *the second edition of the book of Chess*, or else the *History of Jason*, both of which may have been printed about the year 1475. For, as Dr. Dibdin has well remarked, the type with which the above five books are printed, is one and the same, but it differs totally from any which was afterwards employed by Caxton; and three, or perhaps four, of these volumes are confessedly executed in foreign parts, so that there is fair and ample ground for supposing that the fifth or remaining volume owes its birth to the same city, be it Cologne or any other. Had Caxton brought over with him these types to England, what adequate reason can be assigned for his never making the slightest use of them in any other publication? or had he parted with them in favour of any other rising artist, we should again obtain a sight of them in some of Lettou's or Machlinia's productions: but this is known not to be the case. Another question which has been, not unreasonably, started, "whether the earlier three of these five " books were in fact printed by Caxton himself, or by the master " of whom he learned the art," is foreign to my present purpose: they are allowed to have been executed in a foreign country. It

is supposed that Caxton continued to print within the walls of Westminster Abbey until the year 1485, when, according to Bagford, he removed to a house in King-street, Westminster, and continued printing till the time of his death, in 1491 or 1492, when his servant, Wynkyn de Worde, succeeded at once to his house and business.

The productions of Caxton's press have, especially of late years, engrossed too much of the public attention to require any detailed description here. The rarity of some pieces, more particularly the foreign and early ones, has been attested by the most frightful prices^u which have been given for them at public sales in London. According to Dr. Dibdin, (whose account of this printer and his works, given in the *Typographical Antiquities*, and in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, is decidedly the best which we possess, and full of very curious and interesting matter,) about sixty-three or sixty-four Caxtonian specimens remain, all of which are found in this country, with the exception of the *French Jason* mentioned above. Of these, the royal library of George the Third contains many fine and perfect copies. Earl Spencer's rich collection can boast of forty-six pieces: twenty-three are in the Bodleian, including a different edition of the Chronicle of 1480, which difference Dr. Dibdin has no-where remarked. The duke of Devonshire, and several other distinguished individuals, are also possessed of numerous volumes executed by Caxton. Copies in a sound and perfect state are very seldom to be obtained. A single specimen printed on vellum is known, which is (as it most certainly ought to be) in the royal collection: it is the *Doctrinal of Sapience*, of the year 1489; and this copy is further remarkable for containing a whole chapter *on the negligences happening in the Mass, with their remedies*, which is wanting in the common copies, being omitted purposely by the printer, *because it was not convenient that the lay people should read it!* A single volume of Caxton's press has brought at a public auction the enormous sum of £1060! as the duke of Devonshire well knows.

The large device or monogram, which is well-known as occur-

^u On the subject of enormous prices given for rare books for some years past Peignot has an observation too piquant to be withholden: "Depuis 1804 la somptuosité bibliomanique, pour ne pas dire la folie, a fait de très grands progrès, surtout en Angleterre, où la livre sterling semble quelquefois voltiger dans les ventes publiques avec autant de légèreté et de profusion que si elle avoit la simple valeur de notre modeste franc!" (*Variétés &c. &c.* 8vo. 1822, p. 32.)

ring at the end of Caxton's pieces, is conjectured by Panzer to be formed from the figures 7 and 4 interlaced, and to signify the year (1474) of his commencing his typographic labours.

One or two of the founts of type used by our printer, especially in his earlier productions, appear to differ from any which are found in other books: his paper is strong and good; and altogether a fine specimen of his press, though it may not possess the grace and elegance conspicuous in the early efforts of the printers of Rome and Venice, is yet to an Englishman a genuine and legitimate object of interest and attraction.

Wilhermsdorff, a market-town of Germany in Bavarian Franconia, seated on the river Zenn.—1744. (TCD)

Williamsburg, a post-town of Virginia, in North America, containing a college, founded by king William and queen Mary.

Virginia was very backward in admitting the art of printing; which from motives of policy was discountenanced and even prohibited by the government for more than a hundred years after the establishment of the colony. The first printing done in the province was executed in this town by John Buckner, about the year 1682: but the press was put down by the governor of the province, and no more is heard of it until the year 1729; when William Parkes, a printer of Annapolis, executed at Williamsburg *Stith's History of Virginia*, and *the Laws of Virginia*. Thomas relates, that until so late a period as the year 1766, there was but one printing-house in the colony.

Wilmerdsdorfum, a small town of Germany, in the district of Hohenlohe, now forming part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

Wolfius and Le Long mention that the Jews possessed a printing-establishment here. Several specimens of it exist in the Oppenheimer collection, the earliest of which bears the date 1589.

Wilmington, a considerable post-town and port, in the state of Delaware, North America. The first printing-house introduced into the colony of Delaware was established in this town by James Adams, a native of the north of Ireland, in the year 1761.

Wilmington, a port and post-town, capital of a district in North Carolina, North America. The second press established in the province of North Carolina was set up here by A. Steuart, a roguish printer of Philadelphia, who scrupled not to assume the title of "king's printer," in the year 1763 or 1764.

Windsor, a post-town, capital of Windsor county in the state of Vermont, North America. A press was first established here in 1783, by George Hough, who had purchased the press and other apparatus of the firm of Spooner and Green, who for a few years had carried on the business at Westminster in the same province.

WINTERBERGA, Winterberg, a manufacturing town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachen.

Two books alone of the XVth century are mentioned by Panzer, upon the authority of Denis, as having been printed here, viz. *Alberti Magni Summa de Eucharistiâ*, and *B. Augustini liber soliloquiorum*: both these are dated 1484, and were executed by Johannes Alacraw, a printer who two years previously had exercised his art at Passau. No further Winterberg typography appears.

Winter Harbour, off Melville Island, situate in the North polar sea, in latitude 74 N. longitude 112 W. During the voyage undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage by captain Parry, in the ships *Hecla* and *Griper*, in the years 1819 and 1820, a printing-press, which had been taken on board the *Hecla*, was set to work, upon the ships becoming ice-locked for the winter, and a newspaper was composed and printed on board; it was called *The North Georgia Gazette and Winter Chronicle*; the first number was published on the 1st of November, 1819, and the last (Nº. 21.) on the 20th of March, 1820. This newspaper has since been reprinted in London.

Wintonia, Winchester, an ancient episcopal city of the south of England, in the county of Hants.

I do not know that Winchester has any other claim to a place in this volume, than that which arises from the colophon of one of those violent publications which abounded in England about the time of the Reformation. The book to which I allude is called, *The rescuing of the Romishe fox, and the seconde course of the hunter at the Romishe fox and his advocate*, published by William Turner, under the assumed name of Wraughton: it is a violent attack on Stephen Gardiner, then bishop of Winchester. At the end of the volume we read, *Imprinted have at Winchester, anno Domini 1545. 4 nonas Martii. By me Hanse hit prik.* My own opinion decidedly is, that the book in question was not printed at Winchester, nor indeed in any part of England. The

types are of Swiss make, similar to those of the first edition of Coverdale's Bible; the spelling is not English; the sentences printed in Roman letter found on the title-page are made up with Gothic w. and y. Turner, the author, was at this time an exile on the continent on account of his religion, and had dated his first *Hunting of the Romishe Foæ* from Basil only two years before. The phraseology of the colophon also deserves examination. It is evident that the expression *Imprinted have*, is of German or Dutch idiom, not of English: *at Winchester* may mean "against the bishop of Winchester," (Gardiner): the printer's Christian name is not *John* but *Hans* (the German for John), and *hit-prik* is a name which perhaps the author assumed for the sake of shewing that he had not failed in his object, but had succeeded in *hitting the pricke*, or mark. *Hit-pricke*, i. e. ὁ τοῦ σκοποῦ τυχών. This rare and curious volume may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Wirceburgum, see *Herbipolis*.

Wisbaden, a small town of Germany, eight miles distant from Mentz, containing about four thousand inhabitants. It is a place of fashionable resort, being much frequented on account of the hot medicinal springs from which it takes its name.—1821.

Woodbridge, a post-town of New Jersey, in the United States of America.

The first press established in New Jersey was at Woodbridge; and for many years this was the only one in the colony. James Parker, a native of Woodbridge, who had for several years conducted a press and a newspaper at New York, entrusted his concerns in that city to a partner, and began business here as a printer about the year 1751. His earliest book appears to have been a folio edition of *the Laws of the Province*, published in 1752.

Worcester, a large post-town, capital of Worcester county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Isaiah Thomas, the historian of American typography, opened a printing-house in this town, in compliance with the solicitations of several gentlemen of the county, who were at that period "zealously engaged" "in the cause of the country," and executed the first printing done in it, viz. a number of *the Massachusetts Spy*, (a work which was continued until the year 1818,) on the 3d of May 1775. His business speedily prospered, and was greatly ex-

Zagreb is seen it has an academy & gymnasium
17,000 inhabitants. B. Korcitch

tended: he united the two branches of printing and bookselling; erected a paper-mill, and set up a book-binding establishment: he was the first man who printed in America a Bible of the folio and royal quarto form: he is said to have now ten presses at work, and to possess the most complete printing-apparatus in America. His own work, *The history of printing in America*, in two volumes octavo, was printed here in the year 1810.

X.

Xerexium, see *Asta*.

XERICA, Xerica, a town of the east of Spain, in the province of Valencia, seated on the river Morviedro.

A single specimen announces to us that the art of printing was early exercised in this town, namely, *Constitutiones synodales*, auctore Bartholomæo Marti, which bears the imprint *Xerica*, and the date 1485. This book is adduced by Panzer, on the authority of Caballero. See notice of a previous edition of it under *Segobrica*. I have met with no subsequent instances of the typography of Xerica.

Y.

Yedo, or more properly Jeddo, the capital of the empire of Japan, a large and splendid city, situate in Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands.

According to a recent statistical account, Jeddo is the most populous city in the known world: it is said to contain not fewer than 1,680,000 inhabitants, thus exceeding Pekin by 180,000, and London by 406,000.—1785.

Yorke, a large city of Upper Canada, in North America, seated on the lake Ontario. Printing was in use, and a newspaper published, in this city, sometime previously to the year 1810.

Z.

Zagravia, Zagrab, or Agram, a strong and populous town of the Austrian states, capital of Croatia, seated on the river Save; it is also a bishop's see.

Barletius' history of the life and actions of Scanderbeg (Alexander) was printed in this town in the year 1743.

Zamerdam, Zaandam, Saardam, or Sanerдам, a large manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, seated on

the river Zaan. It was here that the czar Peter of Russia amused himself by studying practically the art of ship-building.

Printing was exercised here, by Henry Jacobsz, in 1648.—(TCD.)

ZAMORA, a strong town of the north west of Spain, in Leon, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see.

Printing was introduced into Zamora about the year 1482; and two books, one entitled *Vita Christi*, by *F. Inigo de Mendoza*, the other *Regimiento de Principes*, by *Gomes Manrique*, are remaining, which were executed in that year by Antonio de Centenara, the only known printer of Zamora. Eight publications from this town during the XVth century are known and named by Mendez, and the art seems to have gone into disuse before the conclusion of the century. Panzer in fact notices no printing at Zamora subsequent to the year 1490: but the Bodleian library contains a handsome edition of the Spanish Chronicles of *Florian do Campo*, executed here by Juan Picardo, in the year 1548.

Zamoscium, or *Samoscium*, Zamoski, a strongly-fortified town in the south-east of Poland, formerly containing an university, founded by John and George Zamoski, which possessed a printing-press almost from the time of its foundation. The earliest book mentioned bears the date of 1557.

Zapetha, perhaps *Zapetra*, a town of Armenia; [or, a town of Galilee.] See the article *Saphita*, p. 253.

The Jews appear to have possessed a printing-establishment at Zapetha, about the middle of the XVIth century: the book of *Ecclesiastes*, printed here in 1570, is in the Oppenheimer collection, as also the *Canticum Canticorum* of 1579, and other works of the years 1582, 1587, &c. Masch, in his *Le Long*, cites Zapetha books of the years 1568, 1579, and 1582. How long this press continued at work, I have not ascertained.

Zaragossa, see *Cæsar Augusta*.

Zaslavium, Zaslav, a town of Russian Lithuania, distant a few miles from Minsk. Matthias Kawieczynski, an Unitarian, established a press here during the XVIth century, at which was printed the *Polish Bible of Simon Budnæus*, in 1572, 4to. which is a book of the utmost rarity. This press was afterwards removed to Losko.

Zeyma, Zeymy, a place of little note, in Samogitia, a district

of Russian Lithuania, on the confines of the palatinate of Wilna. A printing-press, probably belonging to the Reformed Church, was erected here in 1603 or 1604; from which issued in 1605 a *Polish Catechism* by P. Gilovius. The press was soon removed.

Zierizea, Ziric Zee, a strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the isle of Schowen, in the province of Zealand.

The art of printing was practised at Ziric Zee at least so early as 1615; in which year a *Theological conference between certain divines*, translated from Dutch into Latin by H. Brandius, was executed here by Johannes Hellenius, who lived at the sign of The Golden Bible near to the new Exchange. (TCD.)

Zilly, qu. Zilah, or Zillenmarkt, a town of Transylvania, in the palatinate of Solnoch?

A *Grammar of the Wendish dialect*, by G. Sellenko, bears the imprint of *Zilly*, 1791.

Zimmermannus. Michael Zimmermannus printed (qu. at Nuremberg?) in the year 1556, omitting the name of his town.

ZINNA, or TZENNA, Zinna, or Zenna, a monastery of Cistercians, in the government of Magdeburg, in Prussian Saxony, distant seven leagues from Wittemburg.

We have evidence that the monks of this establishment once exercised the art of printing within their walls, in a *Psalter of the Virgin Mary*, bearing date 1492. There is so much pompousness of description about the book, arising from the vanity of its editor, that Panzer cannot restrain himself from giving rather a long account. The title of it is, *Novum beatæ Mariæ Virginis Psalterium de dulcissimis nove legis mirabilibus divini amoris refertis noviter ad Teucris conteritionem confectum*. And the author takes care to inform the world, that he is no less important a personage than *HERMANNUS NITSCHEWITZ ex Brandenburgensi Margiâ Trebbinensi, Regiarum majestatum capellanus, utriusque juris consultus magnus, circa Oderam Francofurtensis civitatis prothonotarius!* that he presented this work into the emperor's own hands, who ordered it to be examined by the officers of his court of Chancery, and to be printed at his expense in the monastery of Zenna, which was accordingly done at considerable costs. Panzer observes, that the marvellous absurdity of the plates which it contains, considering that it was published under the sanction of the emperor, causes it to be a book of most extreme rarity. (*Liber ob incredibilem figurarum insulstatem*

auctoritate Cæsared editarum rarissimus. Panzer, vol. ix. p. 307.)

Zittavia, Zittau, a large and fortified town of Upper Lusatia, pleasantly seated on a branch of the river Neisse.

A public gymnasium having been established at Zittaw in the year 1586, it was immediately followed by the introduction of a printing-press, which was erected in the religious house of *The Paraclete*, and placed under the direction of Nicholas Schneider. In the year 1608, this press was consumed, together with great part of the town, but was reestablished in 1611.

Znoima, Znoym, or Znaym, a town of the Austrian empire in Moravia, chief of a circle of the same name, near the river Teya. Printing was carried on here in 1635, and continues to this day.

Zulichavia, or *Zulichovium*, Zyllichau, a manufacturing town of the Prussian states, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. An edition of the *Hebrew and German Bible* (with the *Greek Testament*) was printed here in 1741.

Zutphania, Zutphen, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland.

Printing was exercised here, by Andreas Johannis, in the year 1611.—(TCD.)

Zwifalda, Zwiefalten, was formerly a rich abbey of the Suebian Alps, in the south-west of Germany, possessing a territory of the same name. Panzer cites one book, *Opuscula Bebeliana*, dated 1504, printed at this place, by Leonardus Clemens. I have observed no other.

ZWOLLÆ, or SVOLLÆ, Zwoll, a fortified town of the Netherlands, chief of the province of Overijssel.

Of more than forty works known to have been executed here during the XVth century, the earliest dated is *Bonaventuræ sermones de tempore et de Sanctis*, bearing date 1479. Johannes de Vollhoe, and Petrus Os de Breda are the first printers named. The art continued to be carried on at Zwoll during the succeeding century.

APPENDIX A.

An Index of pseudonyms, disguised, falsified, or fictitious places, with the earliest dates of the books from each which have come under the author's observation.

The articles marked with a star relate to the *Martin Marprelate* controversy, during the reign of queen Elizabeth.

ADVERTE, 1671.

Ægyptus, 1520.

Agathopolis, 1769.

Agra, 1748.

Albigion, 1712.

Albionopolis, 1613.

Albipolis, 1669.

Alentopolis, 1662.

Alethopolis, 1647.

Allemaigne, 1546.

Andrinople, 1734.

Anneville, 1708.

* Antipedes, (the) (1588.)

Antopolis, 1594.

Antre de Trophonius, 1779.

Aquileia (Lucca) 1751.

Arabia, 1523.

Arcadie, 1799.

Arips (i. e. Spira.)

Arrivour, (l') 1547.

Augusta (Florence) 1804.

Babilonians, (the) 1641.

Baldacco, 1539.

Balivernopolis.

Barataria, (Dublin,) 1792.

Bel-œil.

Bengodi, (citta di) 1584.

Bonne huile.

Bourg-Fontaine, 1688.

Burlassia.—

Cacopolis, 1758.

Cairo.—

Calceopolis, 1755.

Campi Elysii, 1555.

Cantorbery, 1686.

Cartellana 1678.

Chancellerie (la)

Charitopolis, 1663.

Chinon.—

Chrysinople, 1764.

Ciel (au) 1738.

Clarefortium, 1617.

Clareportum, 1626. *8th 1. 32. 201*

Calignancourt.

Constantinople, 1641.

Cornicopolis, 1773.

Corteiopolis.

Corythum, 1738.

Cosmopolis, 1611.

Crisopolis, 1786.

Criticomanie, 1760.

Criticopolis, 1755.

Crotone.

Culicutidonia, 1750.

Cythère, 1795.

Delhi, 1801.

Dezert (au) 1640.

Dicæarchia, 1647.

- Doregnal, 1668.
 Ecclesiopolis, 1648.
 Eden, 1748.
 Edimbourg, 1572.
 Een-stadt, 1620.
 Eleutheropolis, 1544.
 Elysium, 1624.
 Emeluogna.
 Eridania.
 Erotopolis, 1746.
 * Europe, 1558.
 Felisonte, 1795.
 Fidelité, (à la) 1775.
 Forum Palladium, 1696.
 Francopolis, 1685.
 Frankenburg, 1621.
 Frederik-stadt, 1674.
 Galeopolis, (Paris) 1798.
 Gallipolis, 1764.
 Gaznah.
 Gelopolis, 1660.
 Germanopolis, 1674.
 Ginevra (Florence) 1781.
 Glauopolis, 1664.
 Gratianopolis, 1698.
 Gremerstadium, 1627.
 Grenouillerie (la) 1756.
 Gynæocratopolis.
 Hadopolis, 1611.
 Hagiopolis, 1614.
 4° 22. 21. Hagnipolis Cornutorum, 1627.
 Hasles, (snr les) 1607.
 Heilste, 1646.
 Helicon, 1622.
 Heliopolis, 1812.
 Hell, 1661.
 Hermitage, (l') 1779.
 Hierapolis, 1553.
 Hispaniæ nova civitas.
 Hoopstadt, 1688.
 Jericho, 1542.
 Jerusalem, 1765.
 Irenopolis, 1645.
 Irocopolis, 1752.
 Isle d'Adonis, 1681.
 Italia 1791.
 Justinga, 1585.
 Justinopolis, 1625.
 Kalykow, 1554.
 Kosmoburg, 1665.
 Kykuyt, 1688.
 Lactophaga, 1526.
 Lampropolis, 1633.
 Lampsacus.—
 Leger, (St.) 1665.
 Libre ville, 1698.
 Livry (chateau de)
 Luce nouvelle, 1567.
 Luceburgum, 1626.
 Luxuropolis, 1748.
 Marocco, 1576.
 Merinde, 1706.
 Midi (au).
 Minutie, 1744.
 Mompeller, 1597.
 Monachopolis, 1784.
 Monde, (le) 1774.
 Monomotapa.—
 Moropolis, 1732.
 Mount Sion, 1705.
 Neisse (sur) 1621.
 Nemo, 1663.
 Nineveh, 1661.
 Niverstadium, 1720.
 Nord, (au), 1760.
 Nod-nol, (i. e. London) 1650.
 Nomopolis, 1790.
 Nova Belgia, 1640. 8° 2. 27 1/2
 Nulle part, 1734.
 Nullus.—

Ex Prato Aluini - c. c. Brescia, 9.0

Cenozythopolis, 1617.
 Oranges, 1646.
 Orient (l').—
 Ortingano, 1761.
 * Oversea, (1588.)
 Paphos, 1788.
 Paradise, 1624.
 Paraguay, 1761.
 Palatium, 1619.
 Parnassus, 1659.
 Parnasse, (Mont) 1782.
 Pathopolis, 1645.
 Pays libre, 1749.
 Pekin, 1734.
 Pelusium.
 Philadelphia, 1618.
 Philipsburg, 1688.
 Phosphoropolis, 1789.
 * Place, (a) (1588.)
 Pons Charentonius, 1615.
 Poistorf, 1615.
 Purmerend, 1689.
 Ratopolis, 1738.
 Regunea, 1679.
 Romanopolis.—
 Rome, 1551.
 San Vicente, 1645.
 Sardanapolis, 1776.
 Sarmatia, 1795.
 Scoropolis, 1806.
 Selenoburgum, 1681.
 Seriopolis, 1682.

Sirap, (i. e. Paris,) 1784.
 * Sky, (the) 1589.
 Sparta, 1786.
 Stamboul, 1743.
 Stampatum Stampatorum, 1670
 Stauropolis, 1681.
 Struthiorum Oppidum.—
 Surat, 1787.
 Tetonville, 1729.
 Teuto-Dicæopolis, 1711.
 Thlibochorus, 1624.
 Trebotes.
 Theopolis, 1574.
 Tivoli, 1710.
 Veritopolis, 1716.
 Vermeropolis, 1788.
 Veropolis, 1784.
 Verte-feuille, 1759.
 Viconi, 1722.
 Villa franca, 1602.
 Virginia. *1st X. 32. Art.*
 Virginopolis, 1631. *8th Q. 28. Art. B.C.*
 Vryburg, 1628.
 Vrystadt, 1643.
 Uranopolis, 1608.
 Utopia, 1519.
 Warnstadt, 1620.
 Waterford, 1555.
 Whitehall, 1745.
 Wiliorbanum, 1593.
 Winchester, 1545.

Total number of pseudonyms observed, 201.

APPENDIX B.

The names of certain ACADEMIES &c. which sometimes are found on the titles of books (particularly on Academical Dissertations) without further specification of the place to which they belong.

Name given.	Place designated.
Academia Agrippina.....	Cologne.
Albertina.....	Konigsberg.
ad Albim.....	Wittenberg.
Albimontana.....	Montauban.
Albipolitana.....	Wittenberg.
Archipalatina.....	Heidelberg.
Bambergensis.....	Bamberg.
Cæsarea.....	Vienna?
Casimiriana	} Coburg.
Sax. Coburgica	
Cattorum.....	Marburg.
Christiano-Albertina.....	Kiel.
Caroliniana.....	Stettin?
Eberhardina-Carolina.....	Tubingen.
Electoralis-Brandenburgica.....	Duisburg.
Electoralis-Palatina.....	Heidelberg.
ad Elmun Julia.....	Helmstadt.
Ernestina.....	Rinteln.
Emmericiana.....	Erfurdt.
Francovadana.....	Frankfort on the Oder.
Fridericiana.....	Kiel.
Fridericiana-Alexandrina.....	Erlangen.
Frisionum.....	Franeker.
Fridericiana-Mecklenburgensis.....	Buetzow.
Georgia Augusta.....	Gottingen.
ad Geram.....	Erfurt.
Herbornensis.....	Herborn.
Herbipolensis.....	Wurtzburg.

Name given.	Place designated.
Academia Hasso-Schaumburgica.....	Rinteln.
Hassiacæ.....	Marburg.
Hierana.....	Erfurt.
Holsatorum.....	Ratzeburg.
Julia.....	Helmstadt.
Julia Ducalis.....	Wurtzburg.
Julio-Fridericiana }	Wurtzburg.
Ostro-ducalis }	
Ludoviciana.....	Giessen.
Marchiarum }	{ Frankfort on the
Marchica }	{ Oder, or Berlin.
Mecklenburgensium.....	Rostoch.
Megapolensium.....	Rostoch.
Nassaviensis.....	Herborn.
ad Nicrum.....	Heidelberg.
Noricorum.....	Altorf.
Noribergensis.....	Nuremberg.
Palatino-electoralis.....	{ Heidelberg, and
	{ Manheim.
Philurea.....	Leipsic.
Pomeranorum.....	Gripswald.
ad Pregolam Regia.....	Konigsberg.
Rauracorum.....	Basle.
Regiomontana.....	Konigsberg.
ad Rhenum Teutopolit:.....	Duisburg.
Rhodopolitana.....	Rostoch.
Ruperto-Carolina.....	Heidelberg.
Salana.....	Jena.
Saxonum-Ducalis.....	Jena.
Soraborum.....	Halle.
Teutoburgensium.....	Duisburg.
Thuringorum.....	Erfurt.
Varno-Balthica }	Rostoch.
or, ad Varnam }	
Venedorum.....	Halle.
Viadrina.....	Frankfort on the Oder.
ad Visurgim.....	Rinteln.
Wilhelmiana.....	Marburg.

Name given.	Place designated.
Athenæ Balthicæ.....	Rostoch.
Carolinæ.....	Stettin ?
Gelrorum.....	Harderwick.
Rauracæ.....	Basle.
Gymnasium Hagense.....	Rinteln ?
Lyceum Ernestinum.....	Rinteln ?
Typis Clarendonianis.....	Oxford.
Orphanotrophei.....	Halle.
Hendelianis.....	Jena.

APPENDIX C.

An enumeration of the books printed on vellum, which are contained in the Bodleian library, arranged in the order of their dates.

N.B. The articles marked with an asterisk formed part of the Oppenheimer collection, which was purchased by the university of Oxford in the year 1828.

PSALTERIUM, sive Liber choralis, fol. *per Johan^{nm}*
Fust civem Maguntinum et Petrum Schoiffer de Gerns-
heym clericum. 1459.

Gulielmi Duranti Rationale divinorum Officiorum, fol. *per*
Johannem fust civem Maguntinum. Et petrum Gerns-
heym. Clericum. 1459.^a

Biblia Latina, juxta Vulgatam editionem, tom. i. fol.
In civitate Moguntin. per Johannem fust civem et Petrum
schoiffer de gernssheym clericum. 1462.^b

^a All the copies of this edition which have hitherto been discovered are printed on vellum, with the exception of one, which is on both vellum and paper. M. Van Praet mentions more than forty copies, three of which are in the royal library at Paris.

^b M. Van Praet notices 45 copies of this Bible. There is a curious circumstance connected with the present condition of this volume. Having been obtained from a French collection, it was purchased for the Bodleian in the year 1752, in an imperfect state; the last seven leaves then in the volume being supplied in manuscript, and the remainder, consisting of eighteen leaves, being altogether wanting. The book was suffered to remain in its original binding, and nothing was heard or thought of the deficient portion, until the recent purchase of the Canonici Manuscripts from Venice, in 1818; when, among the loose fragments accompanying that Collection, fourteen of these identical MS. leaves were discovered: which, on being applied to the book in question, shewed instantly whence they had been taken, not only by supplying the deficiency, with the exception of four leaves, but also by exactly corresponding both in size and character with those remaining in the volume.

- M. T. Ciceronis Officia et Paradoxa, 4^o. *Johannes fust Moguntinus civis. Petri manu finitum.* 1465.^c
- M. T. Ciceronis Officia et Paradoxa, 4^o. *Johannes fust Moguntinus civis. manu Petri de gernsshem finitum.* 1466.^d
- Clementis V. Constitutiones. fol. *in urbe Maguntinâ Petrus Schoiffer de Gernsshem.* 1467.^e
- C. Crispus Sallustius de conjuratione Catilinæ et de bello Jugurthino, 4^o *sine loco et anno; (sed Parisiis, per Ulr. Gering, Mart. Crantz, et Mich. Friburger.)* circa 1470.^f
- Gratiani Decretum, cum suis rubricis, 2 tom. fol. *Moguntia, Petrus Schoiffer de Gernssheym.* 1472.^g
- Sextus Decretalium Bonifacii VIII. cum apparatu Joh. Andreæ, fol. *In urbe Maguncia, per Petrum Scoiffer de Gernsshem.* 1473.^h
- Gregorii nova Compilatio decretorum. fol. *Moguntia, Petrus Schoiffer de Gernssheym.* 1473.ⁱ
- Breviarium Diæceseos Herbipolensis, fol. *Herbipoli, Stephanus Dold, Jeorius Ryser, et Johannes Bekenhub.* 1479.^k

^c A very fine copy of this edition is preserved in Magdalene college library, and another in that of St. John's college. M. Van Praet mentions 23 copies of this edition, (omitting that in Magdalene college,) of which 12 are in England. There are copies on paper, both of this, and of the following, but much fewer of these have survived than of those which were printed upon vellum.

^d A fine copy of this edition is found also in the library of Corpus Christi college. M. Van Praet names 23 copies; 13 of which are in England.

^e A remarkably fine copy, purchased from Payne and Foss, in 1825.

^f A second copy on vellum is in the royal library of Paris: M. Van Praet agrees in assigning 1470 as its date.

^g A most splendid book, purchased from Messrs. Payne and Foss, 1825.

^h This volume consists of alternate sheets of vellum and paper: the alternation however is not quite regular; the first, third, &c. also the last leaf containing the subscription and shields, are on vellum.

ⁱ An exceedingly fine and magnificent copy, purchased from Payne and Foss, in 1825.

^k Van Praet describes this rare and grand book, from a copy once at Paris, but which has since been restored to the imperial library at Vienna.

Unfortunately the Bodleian copy is imperfect, wanting eight leaves at the beginning and two at the end: it contains only 337 leaves instead of 347. It formerly belonged to archbishop Laud.

Missale secundum usum Ecclesiæ Herbipolensis, fol. *In civitate Herbipolensi per Jeorium Ryser.* 1481.^l

Pentateuchus Hebraicus cum Targum Onkelosi et Comment. R. Salom. Jarchi, fol. ed. PR. *Bononiæ per Abraham Ben Chaiim Pisaurensem.* 1482.^m

* Tractatus Talmudicus *Berachoth*, cum Commentario R. Salomonis Iarchi &c. Hebraicè. fol. *Soncini, Josua Salomon ben Israel Nathan.* 1484.ⁿ

Pentateuchus Hebraicus, *sine anno et loco.* ———^o

Alexandri de Villa Dei Doctrinale. 4^o. *Parmæ, impensis Angeli Ugoleti.* 1486.^p

S. Birgitte de Swecia Revelationes celestes. fol. *Impressit Bartholomæus Ghotan Lubcensis civis.* 1492.^q

^l For a more detailed account of this extraordinary volume, see above, p. 120.

^m M. Van Praet names five known copies. The present was purchased at the McCarthy sale.

ⁿ This rare volume is not only the first printed portion of that vast collection the Talmud, but is moreover the very first specimen of the celebrated Soncino press. De Rossi possessed a similar vellum copy.

^o This unknown edition of the XVth century belonged to De Rossi, who has described it at p. 142. of his *Annales Heb. Typogr. sæc. XV.* and calls it extremely rare. Unfortunately the copy is imperfect, ending with ch. i. of the Song of Solomon. It was purchased in 1828.

^p M. Van Praet states this edition to be of such rarity, that its existence is known only by the vellum copy of the Harleian collection; conjecturing that the copy in the catalogue of Maittaire is the same identical book. This conjecture will assume the appearance of certainty from the following statement. Maittaire's copy was purchased by Dr. Rawlinson, and by his bequest became, with many other valuable articles, the property of the Bodleian. And no one, at all conversant with the different styles of binding, upon seeing the volume, can for a moment doubt of its once having been in the possession of lord Oxford. The volume is a small quarto, in Roman letter, consisting of 58 leaves. It has no title, nor false title, but begins on signature a. "*Scribere Clericulis*," &c. On the reverse of the last leaf is the following colophon: "*Emendatissimum hoc opusculum quod doctrina refertissimum merito Doctrinale nuncupatur opera et impensis Angeli Ugoleti Parmensis impressum est Parmæ. M.CCCC. lxxxvi. die xxx. Novembris.*"

^q Of this volume we learn, from Alnander's History of Swedish Ty-

- Pentateuchus cum V. Megilloth et Haphtharoth. 8vo.
Brixie, per Gerschom filium R. Mosis, Israelitam Sonci-
natem. 1492.^r
- Aristotelis Opera Græcè, volumen secundum, fol. *Venetii*
apud Aldum Manutium. 1498.^s
- Petri Schotti Argentinensis Lucubrationculæ ornatissimæ
 4to. *Impressa a Martino Schotto cive Argent.* 1498.^t
- Regula beatissimi patris benedicti e latino in gallicum
 sermonē per reverendū dominū Guidonem Juvenalem tra-
 ducta. 4to. *Imprimee a Paris par Geoffroy de marnef.* 1500.
- Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Helfordensis. fol. *Rothomagi,*
P. Oliverius et Johannes Mauditier. 1502.^u

pography, that sixteen copies were printed on vellum, and eight hundred on paper. Only two of the vellum copies are known at the present day, the one above mentioned, and another in the library of Brabe; unless the one in the library of Slusius, announced *without date*, be of the same edition, which is probable. It contains numerous very curious woodcuts, which in this copy are coloured and illuminated.

^r Purchased at the Crevenna sale.

^s In the library of New college is a complete copy of this edition printed on vellum, consisting of six volumes. For many years bibliographers, even M. Van Praet, denied the existence of the *first* volume upon vellum, as may be seen by referring to M. Van Praet's Catalogue of the vellum books in the king of France's library, vol. III. p. 7. but see the additions and corrections, vol. V. p. 370, where M. V. P. announces that the existence of the New college volume had been made known to him. The library of Corpus Christi college contains remarkably fine copies of vols. II. III. and IV. on vellum.

^t This copy was formerly in the Harleian collection: it was bequeathed to the Bodleian by Dr. Rawlinson.

^u This copy formerly belonged to Thomas Hearne, who has written on it, *liber rarissimus*. In his preface to *Camdeni Annales Elizabethæ Reg.* Hearne gives a minute account of this copy, which had been presented to him by a friend. He mentions that Missals and other Service-books for the use of *Hereford*, although distinctly spoken of in the preface to Edward VIth's prayer-book, were so very difficult to be met with, that even so diligent an inquirer as Browne Willis did not believe they had ever been printed. Hearne transcribes from it certain prayers for king Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; glances at those who refused to acknowledge her as rightful queen; and inveighs against the indiscriminate destruction of Bibles and other religious books, at the dissolution

La pragmatique sanction en Francoys, avec Guillermi paraldi de la pluralité des benefices. 8vo. *Imprimée a Paris par Gaspard Philippe.* 1508.

Missale ad usum ecclesiæ Sarum. fol. *Rothomagi, Martinus Morin.* (imperfect.) 1510.

Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldæum, cum tribus latinis interpretationibus et glossis. fol. *Genue, Petrus Paulus Porrus, Mediolanensis.* 1516.*

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 4to. *Pragæ.* 1516.†

Ovidiū Metamorphoseon libri xv. 8vo. *Venetis, in ædibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri.* 1516.

of monastic institutions; in which he affirms that the Turks are better men than we, for they never suffer a single fragment of their Coran to be profaned or put to an improper use.

The copy in question is beautifully printed, and in the finest possible condition. Undoubtedly it is of the very highest rarity, no other being known to exist. M. Van Praet, misled by the *Repertorium bibliographicum*, describes it as an 8vo. It is a folio, in two columns.

* Of this edition it is said that 2000 copies were printed on paper, and fifty on vellum. M. Van Praet does not appear to have known of the Bodleian copy. As reference is frequently made to a note occurring in this edition of the Psalter relative to Columbus, the following particulars are given; as though often quoted, perhaps it is not much known. On verse 4 of the 18th (our 19th) Psalm, is this comment: "*Et in fines mundi verba eorum.* Saltem temporibus nostris, quibus mirabili ausu Christophori Columbi Genuensis, alter pene orbis repertus est, Christianorumque cœtui aggregatus. At vero quoniam Columbus frequenter predicabat se a Deo electum ut per ipsum adimpleretur hæc prophetia, non alienum existimavi vitam ipsius hoc loco inserere. Igitur Christophorus cognomento Columbus patriâ Genuensis, vilibus ortus parentibus, nostra ætate fuit qui suâ industriâ plus terrarum et pelagi exploraverit paucis mensibus, quam pene reliqui omnes mortales universis retro actis sæculis, &c. &c. &c." The life is too long for insertion here, as it would occupy two or three pages. It ends with "Hic fuit viri celeberrimi exitus, qui si Græcorum heroum temporibus natus esset, proculdubio in deorum numerum relatus esset."

I am not aware that this note is repeated in any subsequent edition of the Psalter; certainly it is not in that of 1518.

† This volume contains illuminations and other ornaments of a rude and remarkable character.

Ordonnances, des tailles et aydes, et des gabelles, faites par le roy Francoys I. 4to. (*a Paris, chez J. Trepperel?* 1517.)^a

Concordata inter papam Leonem X. et regem Franciscum primum. Cum Helie Turonensis quondam archiepiscopi libello pragmaticæ sanctionis confutativo cis Alpes antehac nusquam edito. 4to. *Tholosæ, per Joannem magni Joannis.* (1518.)^a

Cutheberti Tonstalli in laudem matrimonii oratio habita in sponsalibus Mariæ, Henrici VIII. filiæ, et Francisci, Francorum regis primogeniti. 4to. *Londini per Richardum Pynson.* 1518.^a

Missale ad usum insignis ac preclare ecclesie Sarum. fol. *Londini per Richardum Pynson.* 1520.^b

Das büechlin ist genant der Gilgengart ainer hetlichen Cristeliche sel. &c. 16°. *Augsburg, Hans Schonsperger.* 1520.

Galenî Pergamensis de temperamentis, et de inæquali intemperie libri tres Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete. *Apud Cantabrigiam per Joannem Siberch.* 1521.^c

Jo. Lodovici Vivis Valentini De institutione fœminæ Christianæ, ad Sereniss. D. Catherinam Hispanam, Angliæ Reginam, libri tres. 4to. *Antverpiæ, M. Hillenius.* 1524.^d

Dat Gants Nyewe Testament, recht grondelick verduytschet met geleerden voerreden. 2 tom. 12mo. 1525.^e

Dialogus Sylla. Authore Tranquillo Andronico Dalmatâ. 8vo. *sine loco.* 1527.

^a From the Harleian collection, and subsequently belonging to Dr. Rawlinson.

^a See Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. II. p. 478. But this copy, instead of the royal arms crowned and supported, bears *Wolsey's* arms emblazoned; and probably was a presentation-copy to that cardinal.

^b The beauty of typographical execution displayed in this volume, and the brilliancy of the ink, are such as cannot possibly be surpassed.

^c For a more detailed account of this highly curious volume, see. p. 54.

^d This was Dr. Rawlinson's copy; and in a blank leaf the following note appears, in his handwriting. "This copy is probably the present "book made to queen Catharine by the author. R. R."

^e Containing upwards of 500 leaves. quære if printed at Delf, or Antwerp?

*Pentateuchus, Hebr. cum Megilloth et Haphtaroth. 2 tom. fol. *Pragæ*. 1581.^f

*Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. fol. *Aug. Vindel.* 1581.

Claudii Galeni de plenitudine liber: Joanne Guinterio Andernaco interprete. 8vo. *Parisiis, Chr. Wechelus.* 1581.

ΕΞΗΓΗΣΕΙΣ, seu Expositiones antiquæ &c. ex diversis Sanctorum patrum commentariis ab Œcumenio et Arethâ collectæ. folio. *Veronæ, apud Stephanum et fratres Sabios.* 1582.^s

P. Ovidii Nasonis Fastorum libri VI. De Tristibus libri V. De Ponto libri III. 8vo. *Venetis, in ædibus hæredum Aldi et Andreae Soceri.* 1583.

*Tephilloth, seu preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè, 4to. *Pragæ.* 1586.

Biblia, Latinè, fol. *Parisiis, ex officina Roberti Stephani.* 1540.^s

Deux restes du sixiesme livre de Polybe, avecq'un extraict touchant l'assiete du camp des Romains. Et oultre un traicté du seizeiesme: traduictz en Francoys par Loys Meigret, Lyonnois. 8vo. *A Paris, Vincent Sertenas.* 1545.^b

Ordo precum totius anni juxta ritum synagogarum Romanarum, Hebraicè. 12°. *Venetis, ex Typogr. Justinianâ.* 1546.ⁱ

Compendium doctrinæ catholicæ, ex libris institutionis Christianæ Petri de Soto collectum. 12°. *Ingolstadii, Alexander Weissenhorn.* 1549.

Idem, Germanicè. 12°. *Ingolstadt, A. Weissenhorn.* 1549.

Costumes du Bailliage de Sens, et anciens ressorts d'ice-luy. 4°. *A Sens, de l'imprimerie de Giles Richeboys.* 1556.^k

^f This is a beautiful copy, bound in purple velvet: the initial letter of each book is coloured and illuminated, and there are numerous other coloured ornaments throughout the volume. The title is a wood-engraving, containing a coat of arms surmounted by a mitre, which cut is repeated on the last leaf. There is another wood-cut on the reverse of fol. 1.

^s This very handsome book consists of 1014 pages, and the present copy has been divided into three volumes, of which unhappily the two latter only are preserved; the former, containing p. 1—232, never having come to the Bodleian library.

^g M. Van Praet notices two other vellum copies; one of which is in the royal library at Paris, and the other in the Casanato library at Rome.

^b At the end of the volume is a folding plan of a Roman camp.

ⁱ Purchased at the Crevenna sale.

^k This volume is beautifully executed: the printer, in an address to

Pentateuchus hebraicus et chaldaicus, cum V. Megilloth et Haphtaroth. 12°. *Sabionetæ*. 1557.¹

* R. Isaac Abarbanel, Tractatus *Corona Senum* dictus, Hebraicè. 4°. *Sabionetæ*. 1557.

Judaicarum precum Compendium, Hebraicè. 12°. *Mantuae*. 1558.^m

* Pentateuchus et Haphtaroth, Hebraicè. 12°. *Sabionetæ*. 1558.

* Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 12°. *Mantuae*. 1559.

The Letany, wyth certayne other devoute and godlye meditations, very necessary to be dayly sayd of the faithfull Christians. 20°. *London*. 1562.

Articuli, de quibus in synodo Londinensi, anno Domini, MDLXII. ad tollendam opinionum dissensionem, et firmandum in vera religione consensum, inter archiepiscopos episcoposque utriusque provinciæ, nec non etiam universum clerum convenit. (reprintⁿ.) 8°. *Londini, apud Reginald. Wolfium*. 1563.

M. Tullii Ciceronis epistolæ familiares dictæ. Scholia Pauli Manutii nuper aucta. 8°. *Venetis, in ædibus Manutianis*. 1574.

New Testament, (the bishops' translation,) 4°. *London, by Richard Jugge*. 1576°.

Exercitium spirituale canonicorum regularium ordinis S. Augustini. 12°. *Florentiæ, Georgius Marescotus*. 1576.

La seconde semaine, ou enfance du monde, de G. de Saluste seigneur du Bartas. 4°. *A Paris, P. l'Huillier*. 1584.

* Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 2 tom. fol. *Pragæ*. 1586.

A Concent of Scripture, by Hugh Broughton. 4°. (*Lond.* 1588.^p)

Album of benefactors to the Bodleian library. 2 vols. fol. 1604.

the reader, declares it to be the first-fruits of his press, to which undoubtedly it does great credit. The Bodleian copy is illuminated, and bound in a most sumptuous manner; in all probability it belonged formerly to Thuanus, to whom the work is dedicated.

¹ The Crevenna copy. M. Van Praet does not notice it.

^m A very large, beautiful copy, purchased at the Crevenna sale. A second is in the royal library of Paris.

ⁿ Reprinted by Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

^o This copy has on the sides the arms of Robert earl of Leicester, to whom it was, in all probability, presented by the printer.

^p The Bodleian library contains two copies of this work, both which

- Jacobi Magnæ Britanniae et. Hiberniae regis inauguratio :
auctore Blackvodeo, 8°. *Paris*. 1606.
- * Biblia, Hebraicè. 8°. *Hanoviae*. 1610.
- * Selichoth, seu Precationes Judaicæ, Hebr. fol. *Pragæ*. 1616.
- Joannis Pici Mirandulæ principis Elegia deprecatoria ad
Deum. Et M. Ant. Mureti IC. Elegiacum votum ad SS.
Crucem. Cum Fed. Morelli Græca paraphrasi metrica. 4°. *Parisiis, apud Claudium Morellum*. 1620.
- Bref recoeuil et sommaire de la genealogie du comte
d'Etaires, marquis de Morbecque &c. justifiée par tous les
tiltres et proeuvres de l'histoire de la dicte maison de Mont-
morency : par André du Chesne Tourangeau, geographe
du roy. 4°. *Imprimée a Paris*. 1624.
- Arrest du grand conseil, en faveur du Prieuré du col-
lege de Cluny. 4°. 1629.
- Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxon. fol. *Oxon*. 1634.^q
- A speech delivered in the Starr-chamber, the 14th of
June, MDCXXXVII. at the censure of John Bastwick,
Henry Burton, and William Prinn ; concerning pretended
innovations in the church. By William (Laud) abp. of
Canterbury. (reprint) 4°. *London, by Rich. Badger*. 1637.^r
- Reglement general du prince de Conty, pour l'instruction
des jeunes religieux de l'abbaye de Cluny, 4°. *A Paris*. 1646.
- Ordo Benedictionum juxta ritum synagogarum Roma-
narum. Hebraicè. 12°. *Mantua*. 1653.
- Stil, usance, et forme de procedder du bailliage de Tou-
raine, et Siege presidial de Tours. 4°. *A Tours, C. Richard*. (1662.)
- Extraicts des registres de la chambre pour la reformation
des Eaux, Bois et Forests de Bretagne. fol. *Rennes?* (1664. 1665.)

formerly belonged to Dr. Rawlinson. One has the plates struck off on vellum, the other has them, with considerable variations, on paper. In one copy the initial letter of the dedication to queen Elizabeth is illuminated, in the other it is filled with a coat of arms. Count M^cCarthy possessed a vellum copy of this publication.

^q A second vellum copy is in the British Museum, and a third in the library of St. John's college, Oxford: this last had belonged to archbishop Laud, chancellor of the university.

^r With notes on the speech by bishop Williams, taken from a copy in his own handwriting. The reprint was executed under the directions of Dr. Rawlinson.

- Biblia Armena. 8°. *Amsterdam*. 1685^{*}.
 * Pentateuchus Hebraicè, cum Targum, Megilloth et Haphtaroth &c. IV. tom. 8°. *Berolini*. 1705.
 * R. Moses Ben Jonathan Galanti Novæ observationes, &c. Hebr. fol. *Wilmsdorfii*. 1706.
 * Machazor, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 2 tom. fol. *Sulsbaci*. 1709.
 * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 8°. *Sulsbaci*. 1709.
 * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 8°. *Sulsbaci*. 1711.
 * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 2 tom. 8vo. *Berolini*. 1711.
 * Tractatus Haggadah, cum commentario R. Abarbanelis. cum figuris. (exemplaria duo) fol. *Sulsbaci*. 1711.
 * ————— aliud exemplar, cum figuris coloratis. 1711.[†]
 Idem, 4 fol. *Wilmsdorfii*. 1711.
 * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judæorum Germanorum, Hebraicè. 4to. *Sulsbaci*. 1712.
 * Tephilloth, seu Precationes Judaicæ, Hebr. 4to. *Pragæ*. (2 copies.) 1713.
 * Ordo diei expiationis &c. (preces Judaicæ) Hebraicè. 8vo. *Pragæ*. 1713.
 * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 24°. *Pragæ*. 1713.
 * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 8vo. *Pragæ*. 1713.
 * Constitutiones Sabbathi, Hebraicè. 8vo. *Pragæ*. 1713.
 * Benedictiones, Hymni Sabbatici, &c. Hebraicè. 4to. *Pragæ*. 1713.[‡]
 * Tractatus Haggadah, cum Comment. Abarbanelis aliisque. Hebraicè, cum figuris. fol. *Pragæ*. 1713.[×]

^{*} A beautiful volume, of 780 pages, adorned with wood-cuts.

[†] These are handsomely printed volumes, containing fourteen engravings on copper, the width of the page, and two engraved title-pages. In the second copy the plates are full coloured, and surrounded with a border of gold. As an instance of the *mania* of Oppenheimer in this respect, I may mention that in addition to these *three copies on vellum*, he had also a *small* and a *large paper* copy of the same edition. It is also no uncommon thing to find in this extraordinary collection copies of works, on *red, yellow, and blue paper*.

[‡] This book is decorated with some curious and very rude wood-cuts.

[×] This edition contains many curious wood-engravings. There is also a copy of the same work printed upon *red paper*.

- * Talmud Babylonicum (Hebr.) 24 tom. folio. *Berolini et Trajecti ad Viadrum*. 1713—237.
- * Tractatus Haggadah, cum commentario R. Abarbanelis, alioque. Hebraicè, cum figuris. fol. *Wilmersdorfii*. 1715.
- * Rabbi B. B. ben Jehuda Lob. Cohen, Saccus Benjamini, &c. Hebraicè. 4to. *Wilmersdorfii*. 1716.
- The holy Bible, 2 vols. fol. *Oxford, printed by John Basket*. 1717.*
- * R. Joseph ben Ephraim Karo, in Orach Chaiim, (liber ritualis) Hebr. fol. *Wilmersdorfii*. 1717.
- * Selicoth, seu Precationes Judaicæ, Hebr. folio. *Wilmersdorfii*. 1717.
- * R. Joshua Falk ben Al. Cohen, Tractatus ritualis, Hebr. fol. *Berolini*. 1717.
- * Machazor, sive Preces Judaicæ, Hebr. 2 tom. fol. *Sulzbaci*. 1717.
- * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judæorum Germanorum et Polonorum, Hebraicè. 4to. *Wilmersdorfii*. 1718.
- * Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 4to. *Wilmersdorfii*. 1720.
- * *Faciens Judicium*, (Tractatus Hebraicus sic dictus) 8vo. *Pragæ*. 1722.
- Les poesies de Martial de Paris, dit d'Auvergne. 3 tom. 8vo. *Paris, A. U. Coustelier*. 1724.
- * R. Isaak ben Ruben, Portæ habitationis, (tractatus ritualis) Hebr. fol. *Jesnitzii*. 1724.
- * Rabbi J. M. ben Abraham Epstein, Compendium Sche-loh, (Dissertatio moralis) Hebraicè. 4to. *Berolini*. 1724*.
- * Midrash Rabbith (a Hebrew Commentary on the Scriptures) with other tracts. fol. *Amsterdam*. 1725.
- * Pentateuchus Hebraicè, cum Targum Onkelosi &c. &c. 3 tom. 4to. *Francoforti ad Oderam*. 1725.

† Perhaps this work, in twenty-four folio volumes, is the grandest and most extensive vellum publication extant.

* Three copies only were printed on vellum : the above-mentioned, another in the king's library, and another, for which the duke of Chandos gave Mr. Baskett five hundred guineas, and which afterwards passed into the possession of lord Foley.

* This is a beautiful book. The same collection contains a copy of this same edition printed upon blue paper.

* Harosch et Harabed, Commentarii in Mischnam, Hebr. fol. *Pragæ*. 1725.

Giovanni della Casa, Prose et Rime: edizione corretta per l'abbate Annibale Antonini. 2 tom. 12mo. *Parigi, C. Davitte*. 1727.

Theophili Downes, A. M. coll. Baliol. Oxon. olim socii, De clypeo Woodwardiano stricturæ breves. 8vo. (*Londoni*.) 1728. ^b

Speculi Britanniae pars. A topographical and historical description of Cornwall, by John Norden. 4to. *London*. 1728. ^c

* Psalterium Davidis Hebraicè, cum versione Judæorum Germanorum. 8vo. *Pragæ*. 1735.

A copy of the Charter and Statutes of the Antiquarian Society. 8vo. *London*. 1752. ^d

An account of the visit of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and their imperial and royal majesties, the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, to the University of Oxford, in June 1814. fol. *Oxford, at the Clarendon Press*. 1815. ^e

Without date.

L'histoire d'Enguerran de Monstrelet, tom. 2^{de}. fol. (*Paris, A. Verard* ?)

Octateuchus, Hebraicè. 12mo.

Juvenalis et Persius. 8vo. (*Lugduni, Barth. Troth, circa 1502* ^f.)

^b Of these strictures, which consist of only three pages, 312 copies were printed; 254 small, 52 large, 2 on blue paper, and 4 on vellum.

^c This was Dr. Rawlinson's copy: according to whom, four copies were printed on vellum: viz. one for himself; one for Harley earl of Oxford; one for Mr. Richardson, an apothecary in Aldersgate-street, London; and one for the Rev. Mr. John Blackbourn. [Hearne's MSS.]

^d Formerly Dr. Rawlinson's copy, containing the following note in his handwriting: "This is the only copy printed on vellum, by Mr. Wm. Bowyer, and delivered to me on July 16, 1752, and is to be preserved amongst my manuscripts. R + R."

^e Of this volume (which was not printed for sale) twelve copies were struck off on vellum.

^f Lord Spencer possesses a similar vellum copy of this counterfeit Aldine.

Philostratus de vita Apollonii Tyanei scriptor luculentus a Philippo Beroaldo castigatus. (ibid) [a counterfeit Aldine edition.]

Le cose volgari di Messere Augustino Landulfo Vescovo di Monte Piloso. 12mo. (*senza luoco* s.)

* Psalterium, Hebraicè. 24mo. *Venet. apud Danielem Bombergium.* [qu. 1523 ?]

* Id. Hebraicè. 18mo. *Wilmerdorffii* ^b.

* Tephilloth, seu Preces Judaicæ, Hebraicè. 24mo. *Pragæ.* [imperfect.]

* Jozeroth, seu Preces Judaicæ, ex ritu Judæorum Polonorum. 18mo. *Pragæ.*

Incipit Officium Sanctæ crucis, cum multis aliis orationibus. 4to. *Stampato in Piacenza per Bernardino di Lochera da Pavia* ⁱ.

Le livre des statuts et ordonnances de l'ordre Saint Michel, &c. Institution de l'office de prevost et maistre des ceremonies, &c. du dict ordre. 4to.

Partly on vellum.

Apologia P. Pomponatii Mantuani. fol. *Bonon.* 1518.

Bibliotheca, seu Dictionarium Lat. et Angl. auctum per T. Cooper. 4to. *Lond. by T. Berthelet.* 1542.

HORÆ, BREVIARIA, &c.

Horæ Mariæ Virginis, in usum ecclesiæ Romanæ.	8vo. <i>A Paris, pour E. J. de Marnef.</i> 1489.
8vo. <i>Achevees par Philippe pygouchet. Libraire de l'universite de paris.</i> 1488.	4to. 1491.
	4to. <i>Paris, Jehan Poitevin.</i> 1498.

^s This volume is dedicated to Alexander de Medicis duke of Florence. It consists of 84 leaves : and is printed in Italic letter. The title is wholly printed in gold, and the page is covered with illumination, and bears an emblazoned coat of arms. Every initial letter of a chapter is painted in gold and colours ; and every capital letter throughout the book is printed in gold.

^b An exquisite copy, richly bound, and enclosed in a case.

ⁱ The Harleian copy. Probably this is of the date of 1479 or 1480. B. di Lochera was in business at Padua in 1478. Panzer knew nothing of the volume, nor even of this printer's ever having worked at Piacenza.

- 4to. *Paris, Philippe Pigouchet.* 1498.
 8vo. *Paris, Jehan Poitevin.* 1498.
 8vo. *Paris.* (1500.)
 8vo. *Paris, P. Pigouchet.* 1501.
 8vo. 1502.
 8vo. 1503.
 8vo. *Paris, Thielman Kerver.* 1509.
 4to. *Paris.* (1510.)
 8vo. *Paris, T. Kerver.* 1513.
 8vo. *Paris, G. Godard.* (1514.)
 4to. *Paris.* (1515.)
 8vo. *Paris.* (1515.)
 12mo. *Paris.* (1516.)
 8vo. *Paris.* (1517.)
 4to. 1520.
 4to. *Paris.* (1522.)
 8vo. 1523.
 8vo. *Paris.* (1525.)
 8vo. *Paris.* (1526.)
 8vo. 1526.
 8vo. *Paris.* (1527.)
 16mo. *Paris.* 1527.
 18mo. *Paris.* s. a.
 8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
 8vo. *Jo. de Prato.* s. a.
 8vo. s. a.
 8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
 8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
 8vo. *Paris.* s. a.
 8vo. *Jehannot.* s. a.
 In usum Sarum.
 Horæ Mariæ Virginis.
 8vo. *Impresse fuerūt Parisius per Philippū pigouchet.* 1498.
 4to. *Parisius, per Philippum Pigouchet.* 1501.
 4to. *Londinii, per Winandum de Worde.* 1502.
 8vo. *Paris.* 1502.
 8vo. *Parrhisii, per Wolgangum Hopylium, Impensis Wilhelmi brettō civis Lōd.* 1506.
 4to. *Paris.* (1520.)
 4to. *Paris, per Franciscum Regnault.* 1535.
 4to. s. a.
 8vo. s. a.
 8vo. s. a.
 Horæ in usum Tours, 4to. *Paris, Philippe pigouchet, pour Symon Vostre.* 1491.
 — Baieux. 8vo. *pour Pierre regnault libraire de l'universite de Caen.* 1497.
 — de Tou, 8vo. *Paris. Philippe Pigouchet.* 1499.
 — Liege, 8vo. *Paris, Philippe Pigouchet.* 1500.
 — Chartres. 8vo. *Paris, Philippe Pigouchet.* (1502.)
 — Le Mans, 12mo. *Paris, par Pierre le Dru.* 1506.
 — (uncertain) 8vo. *Paris.* (1510.)
 — Rouen, 12mo. (1518.)
 — (imperfect.) 12mo.
 Breviarium, 2 tom. 12mo. *Rothomagi per M. morin.* 1492.
 Enchiridion ecclesie Sarum. 20mo. *Parisiis, Thielmann Kerver.* 1528.
 Prymer of Salysbury use, &c.

8vo. *Paris, by Francois
Regnault.* 1531.

Prymer of Salysbury use, &c.

8vo. *Rothomagi.* 1537.

Breviarium, (imperfect) 12mo.

Diurnale ordinis Cluniacensis,

20mo. *Paris, Thielman*

Keruer. 1507.

*Orationes in missis dicende pro
bono felici ac prospero statu
cristianissimi atque excellen-
tissimi regis nostri Henrici
septimi.*

APPENDIX D.

A chronological arrangement of the places at which the art of printing is known to have been exercised.

Century XV.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1457. Moguntia. | 1473. Buda. |
| 1462. Bambergæ. | Esslinga. |
| 1465. Sublacense Monasterium. | Lauginga, Lavinga. |
| 1466. Colonia Agrippina. | Lovanium. |
| 1467. Alta Villa. | Lugdunum. |
| Roma. | Marsipolis. |
| 1468. Augusta Vindelicorum. | Messana. |
| 1468. (or 1478.) Oxonia. | Trajectum ad Rhenum. |
| 1469. Coria. | Ulma. |
| Mediolanum. | Vicentia. |
| Venetia. | 1474. Basilea. |
| 1470. Berona. | Bruxellæ. |
| Fulgineum. | Comum. |
| Norimberga. | Genua. |
| Parisii. | Savona. |
| Savillianum. | Taurinum. |
| Trebia. | Valentia (Spain.) |
| Verona. | Vallis S. Mariæ. |
| 1471. Argentina, Argentoratum. | Westmonasterium. |
| Bononia. | 1475. Barchino. |
| Ferraria. | Blabyria. |
| Florentia. | Burgdorfum. |
| Neapolis. | Cæsar Augusta. |
| Papia. | Callium. |
| Spira. | Cassela. |
| Tarvisium. | Daventria. |
| 1472. Antverpia. | Lubeca. |
| Cremona. | Mutina. |
| Essium. | Nova Pelzna. |
| Fivizanum. | Perusia. |
| Mantua. | Placentia. |
| Mons Regalis. | Regium. |
| Parma. | 1476. Andegavum. |
| Patavium. | Hispalis. |
| or 1475. Plebisacium. | Pollianum Rus. |
| 1473. Alostum. | Rostochium. |
| Brixia. | Tridentum. |
| Brugæ. | 1477. Asculum. |
| | Delphi. |

1477. Gouda.
Luca.
Panormum.
Reichenstein.
1478. Cabelia.
Colla, Collis.
Cusentia.
Eustadium.
Geneva.
Praga.
Sortense Monasterium.
{ Vienna in
 { Delphinatu.
1479. Herbipolis.
Ilarda.
Novi.
Noviomagium.
Pictavium.
Pinarolium.
Segobrica.
Senæ.
(or 1515.) Thessalonica.
Tholosa.
Tusculanum.
Zwollæ.
1480. S. Albani Villa.
Aldenarda.
Austriæ Civitas.
Cadomum.
Culemburgum.
Hasseltum.
Lipsia.
Londinum.
Nonantula.
1481. Auracum.
Casale S. Evaxii.
Lignicium.
Patavia.
Rubeus Mons.
Salmantica.
Salutiæ.
Urbinum.
1482. Aquila.
Coburgum.
Erfordia.
Memminga.
Promentour.
Reutlinga.
Vienna Austriæ.
Zamora.
1483. Gandavum.
1483. Gerunda.
Harlemum.
Holmia.
Leida.
Magdeburgum.
Pisa.
(or 1487.) Rothomagum.
Schedamum.
Trecæ.
1484. Buscum Ducia.
Chamberium.
Lantenacum.
Rhedones.
Soncinum.
Utinum.
Winterberga.
1485. Burgi.
Heidelberga.
Piscia.
Ratisbona.
Sora, Soria.
Vercellæ.
Xerica.
1486. Abbatis Villa.
Brunna.
Casale Maior.
Clavasium.
Granata.
Monachium.
Monasterium.
Slesvicum.
Toletum.
Viqueria.
1487. Bisuntia.
Gaietta.
Ingolstadium.
Murcia.
1488. Frisia.
Gradisca.
Tarrazona.
Tolosa.
Viterbium.
1489. S. Cucufatis Monasterium.
Hagenoa.
Kuttenburga.
Pampeluna.
Ulyssipo.
1490. Aurelia.
Constantinopolis.
Dola.
Gratianopolis.

1490. Portesium.
 1491. Angolismum.
 Cracovia.
 Divio.
 Hamburgum.
 Nozanum.
 Vadstena.
 1492. Leiria.
 Tzernogavia.
 Zinna.
 1493. Alba.
 Cluniacum.
 Friburgum.
 Hafnia.
 Luneburgum.
 Matisco.
 Nannetes.
 Vallisoletum.
 1494. Brachara.
 Mons Regius, (Monte-rey.)
 Oppenheimium.
 1495. Forum Livii.
 Frisinga.
 Lemovicense Castrum.
 Scandianum.
 Schoenhoven.
 1496. Offenburgum.
 Provinum.
 Turones.
 1497. Avenio.
 Barcum.
 Carmagnola.
 Troyga.
 1498. Tubinga.
 1499. Lantriguerum.
 Madritum.
 Montis Serrati Monasterium.
 Taraco.
 1500. Giennium.
 Monachium.
 Olomucum, Olomutium.
 Perpinianum.
 Phorca.
 (before) Steinense Monast.
 Century XVI.
 1501. Albiburgum.
 Metæ.
 Schrattental.
 1502. Complutum.
 Fanum.
 1503. Colles Vallis Trumpiæ.
 Petracora, Petrocorium.
 Vitemberga.
 Vratislavia.
 1504. { Francofurtum Marchio-
 num.
 ———— ad Oderam.
 Francofordia cis Oderam.
 Methymna Campi.
 Pisaurum.
 Zwifalda.
 1505. Constantia.
 Eremus S. Mariæ de Ruah.
 Tullum.
 1506. Carpum.
 Engadi Vallis.
 1507. Bellovisum.
 Cuneum.
 S. Deodati fanum.
 Edinburgum.
 { Francofortium, Franco-
 furtum ad Mænum.
 Lucronium.
 Vallis Vosagica.
 1508. Ripa.
 Tridinum.
 1509. Brunonia.
 Eboracum.
 Ottimpurra.
 1510. Beverly.
 Castrum Cortesium.
 Nanceium.
 Upsalia.
 1511. Sudercopia.
 Vallis Umbrosa.
 1512. Legio.
 Turrelacum.
 1513. Forum Sempronii.
 1514. Ancona.
 Landessuta, Landshutum.
 Southwark.
 Vuormacium Vangionum.
 1515. Elberfeld.
 1516. Barium.
 Conimbrica.
 1517. Atrebatum.
 Carcassona.
 Sallodium.
 Vilna.
 1518. Asta, (Asti.)
 Mindelhemium.

1518. Neoboleslavia.
 S. Nicolai de Portu Pagus.
 Orthona Maris.
 Selestadium.
 1519. Arhusium.
 Mirandula.
 Stekelburk.
 1520. Ebersburgum.
 { Hala Magdeburgica.
 — Saxonum.
 Halberstadia.
 Misena.
 1521. Ariminum.
 Cantabrigia.
 Ebora.
 Tigurum.
 1522. Meldæ.
 Steinberg.
 1523. Altenburgum.
 Amateledamum.
 Colmaria.
 Cygnea.
 Grima.
 1524. Dresda.
 Isenacum.
 1525. Cæsena.
 Nerolinga.
 Tavistock.
 1527. Marpurgum.
 1528. Lucerna Helvetiorum.
 Malmogia.
 Viburgum.
 1529. Burdigala.
 1530. Holum, Hola.
 Oelsna.
 Vasatum.
 1531. Ettelinga.
 1532. Isna.
 1533. Corona.
 Neocomum.
 Novaria.
 1534. Embdanum.
 Roschildia.
 1535. Dionysium.
 Pratum Albuini.
 1536. Hala Suevorum.
 1538. Dertosa.
 Salingiacum.
 1539. Berna.
 Tifernum.
 1540. Avaricum.
 1540. Montes.
 Palma Balearium.
 1541. Guelpherbytum.
 Nova Insula.
 Stella Navarrorum.
 Szigetvar.
 1542. Minda.
 1543. Vesalia Clivorum.
 Bonna.
 Brunsfelsium.
 Centum.
 1544. Ichenhusium.
 1545. Abrincæ.
 Aginnum.
 Binchium.
 Emerita.
 Jena.
 Neoburgum (Neuburg.)
 Tremonia.
 Wintonia.
 1546. Brestia.
 Cenomani.
 1547. Hannovera.
 Lublinum.
 Orense.
 1548. Andreapolis.
 Gippesvicum.
 Luclavicia.
 Vigornia.
 1549. Canterbury.
 Mexico.
 Micro Praga.
 Prostanna.
 S. Victor.
 Urso.
 1550. Budissina.
 Mindona.
 1551. Arevalum.
 Beacia.
 Dublinum.
 Mons Regius (Konigsberg.)
 Sabioneta.
 1552. Alba Græca.
 Palum.
 Poczatec.
 1553. Moscuæ.
 Senones.
 1554. Adrianopolis.
 Greenwich.
 Correggio.
 1555. Dilingia.

1555. Waterford.
 1556. Bergomum.
 Lausanna.
 1557. Remi.
 Tornacum.
 Zamoscium.
 1558. Methymna Duelli.
 Ripa (Riva.)
 Ursellæ.
 Szamotulium.
 1559. Blessæ.
 Pinczovia.
 1560. Pesclavium.
 Thiengen.
 1561. Cosminecum.
 Dusseldropium.
 Mulhusium.
 1562. Breidabolstad.
 Nesvitz.
 Niesviecium.
 1563. Antigola.
 Goa.
 Lemgovia.
 Saphita.
 1564. Berlanga.
 Guadalaxara.
 Rupella.
 Turnonium.
 1565. Duacum.
 Gorlicium.
 1566. Claudiopolis.
 Islebia.
 Leodium.
 1567. Palmonium.
 1568. Alba Julia.
 Mantua Carpetanorum.
 Morgii.
 Nordovicum.
 1568-70. Toronium.
 Zapetha, Zapetra.
 1569. Fanum Luciferi.
 1570. Oxoma, Oxomense Burgum.
 Wengrovia.
 1571. Crema.
 Dordracum.
 Neostadium.
 Stirling.
 Visæum, Viseo, or Viseu.
 1572. Palentia.
 Tutela.
 Zaslavium.
 1573. Henricopolis.
 Loscum.
 1574. Antiquaria.
 Aquæ Sextiæ.
 Rovilio.
 Samalcaldæ.
 1575. Macerata.
 Medica.
 Segontia.
 Ulyssæa.
 1576. Calaris.
 Osca.
 1577. Christlinga.
 Malabar.
 Racovia.
 Rignavia.
 1578. Berolinum.
 Labacum.
 Luxemburgum.
 Nupufell.
 Varsavia, Varsovia.
 1579. Grodiscum.
 Kralitz.
 Neapolis Nemetum.
 Posnania.
 Stetinum.
 1580. Antissiodorum.
 Helmestadium.
 Ostrobia, Ostrogia.
 1581. Villa Viridia.
 1582. Amacusa.
 Mechlinia.
 Medioburgum.
 Salmurium.
 1583. Angra.
 Flaviobriga.
 Ravenna.
 Servesta.
 Treviri.
 Verodunum.
 1584. Arcum.
 Lutrivianum.
 1585. Brema.
 Corduba.
 Herborna.
 Litomisium.
 Ortesium.
 1586. Ebrodunum.
 Firmium.
 Franequera.
 Leopolis.

1586. Lima.
Monaco.
Vicus *Æquensis*.
Urbs vetus.
- 1586-7. Zittavia.
1587. Juretum.
Laus Pompeia.
1588. Barda.
Mons Belligardus.
Segovia.
Visolinum.
Wandesburgum.
1589. Concha.
Roterodamum.
Sedanum.
Wilmsdorfium.
1590. Græcium, Graiaçum.
Macao.
Manilla.
1591. Tacacum, Taçaxuçtium.
1592. Carnutum.
Danhusium.
Duisburgum.
Gestkowicium.
(Lubiecz in Lithuania.)
Nangasaqui.
Nivernum.
Oenipons.
Scaphusia.
1593. Ambergæ.
Belvidere.
Bistrovitzium.
Haga Comitum.
Hanovia.
1594. { Claromontium, or Clarus
Mons.
Massilia.
Niortum.
1595. Dantiscum.
Lingones.
Spina Nemetum.
1596. Altorfia.
Augustodunum.
Mussipontum.
Sigena.
Toquinum.
Uraniburgum.
1597. Alcobaziense Monasterium.
Annæburgum.
Bipontium.
Koregismum.
1597. Leoardia.
Licha.
Torgavia.
1598. Chaumont.
1599. Caletum.
Campi.
Casselæ.
S. Jacobus de Tlatilulco.
Malaca, (Malaga.)
1600. Audomaropolis.
Bagnolet.
Farnese.
Padeborna.
- Century XVII.
1601. Bransberga.
Catalaunum.
Ebroicum.
Lindaugia.
Lubinum.
Teate.
1602. S. Gervasius.
Oriola.
Valentia, Valence, (France.)
1603. Helsingora.
Ladeburgum.
Pekin.
Prostitium.
Vallis Paradisi.
1604. Aureliopolis.
Insula ad Lacum Acrœnium.
Insulæ.
Serravallis.
Steinfurtum,
Striatina.
Varallum.
1605. Alcmaria.
Berg op Zoom.
Damascus.
Hildesia.
Swinfurtum,
Vibiscus.
Zeyma.
1606. Augusta Munatiana.
Calissium.
Galitz.
Giesza.
Nemausum.
Palæopolis Aduaticorum.
Recanetum.
Rotwila.

1607. Cherium.
 Onoldium.
 Gera.
 Goslaria.
 St. Vincent, (Spain.)
 Serezana.
 1608. Paniovincia.
 Valentinianæ.
 1609. Enchusa.
 Flessinga.
 Iraciense Monasterium.
 Maclovium.
 Offenbacum.
 Schleusinga.
 1610. Bergeracum.
 Campidunum, or Campidona.
 Etona.
 Fontanetum.
 Gades.
 Groeninga.
 Ipæ.
 Laszcovia.
 Libanus Mons.
 1611. Ambiani.
 Coneglianum.
 Curia Rætorum,
 Darmstadium.
 Dobromilium.
 Evie.
 Frankenthal.
 Hartberga,
 Zutphania.
 1612. Arnhemia.
 Boleslavia.
 Flexia.
 Gryphiswaldia.
 Iuli.
 Nissa Silesiorum.
 Portus Lusitanæ.
 Posonium.
 Soteropolis.
 1613. Carolopolis.
 Basta, (Basti.)
 Dertona.
 Harderovicum, Hardervicum.
 Samielum.
 Stetinum.
 1615. Augusta Tricassiorum.
 Breda.
 Marchioburgum.
 Naxara.
 1615. Osmiana.
 Zierzea.
 1616. Faventia.
 Gotstadium.
 Malliacum.
 1617. Cadurcum.
 Leutschovia.
 Lugny.
 Militello.
 Mohilow.
 Tranum.
 1618. Cellæ.
 Kiovia.
 Molsheimium.
 Potschaev.
 Rivus Siccus.
 Reginohradecium.
 1619. Rochmanov.
 Viana.
 1620. Aschaffenburgum.
 Bethania.
 Calmaria.
 Cassovia.
 Comopolis.
 Nancianum.
 Roncilio.
 Buremonda.
 Salisburgum.
 St. Mihiel.
 1621. Anglostadium.
 Arosia.
 Braccianum.
 Cothenum Anhaltinorum.
 Glogavia.
 Macabebe.
 1622. Abredonia.
 Athum.
 Barbastro.
 Freistadium.
 Horna.
 Iaroslavia.
 Loevestein.
 Rinthelia.
 1623. Amiternum.
 Bassanum.
 Benfica.
 Strengnesia.
 1624. Asturica.
 Fredericstadt.
 Uclesium, Ucles.
 1625. Alenconium.

1625. Clivia.
La Forest.
1626. Amursfortum.
Asta (Spain).
Biterra.
Castra.
Cortracum.
Literomicium.
Morlaix.
Ravenspurgum.
Tyrnavia.
Vitis Monasterium.
1627. Carantonus.
Carnota.
Montilla.
St. Quentin.
Rotenburgum.
Rutheni.
Sopronium.
Sora.
1628. Baranovia.
Bruntrutum.
Bucharestium.
Burgus (Bourg.)
Cotoneum.
Podium.
Villa Nova Infantium.
1629. Belunum.
Geismaria.
Gustrovia.
Saganum.
Tergeste.
1630. Sully.
Taurum.
Ulyssinga.
1631. Arctauum Francorum.
Osnabrugum, Osnaburgum.
Straubinga.
1632. Catuapolis.
Kuteinski Monast.
Quedelinburgum.
Racholium.
1633. Hailbrunna.
1634. Aquæ Granum.
Fastenburgum.
Lycium.
1635. Kiovia.
Lesna.
Lincopia.
Znoima, Znaym, Znoym.
1636. Catana.
1636. Lentia.
Trigueros.
Villa Vitiosa.
1637. Interamum.
Lauretum.
Mons Albanus.
1638. Angelopolis.
Glasgua.
Riga.
1639. Cambridge (America).
Lascanum.
Namurcum.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1640. Almeria.
Lesina.
Portua.
Richelieu, chateau de.
Sassaris.
1641. Astigium.
Cephalædia, Cephalodium.
Elbinga.
Kilkennia.
Lodova.
1642. Aboa.
Derpatum.
Gotha.
1643. Pistoria, Pistoya.
1644. Gallio.
Molinæ.
Velitræ, Velletri.
1645. Glucstadium.
Nycopia.
Quevillium.
Stralesundia.
1646. Arausio.
Beneventum.
Hammipolis.
Malta.
Salicetum.
1647. Arelatæ.
Delskoi Monast.
Iverskoi Monast.
Oliva.
Otmarsum.
1648. Auristadium.
Frideburgum.
Lingones.
Rochester.
Zamerdam.
1649. Corcagia.
1650. Anicium.

1650. Gothoburgum.
 Liburnia.
 Ligurnus.
 Mons Pessulanus.
 Tlascala.
 1651. Mons Regalis (Monreale)
 1652. Leith.
 Neomagus.
 1653. Furtum.
 Saros-patakon.
 1654. Cabillonum.
 Utraria, Utrera.
 1655. Arnostadium.
 Clarus Mons.
 Todi.
 Veldkirchium.
 1656. Annecium.
 Chester.
 Christiania.
 Colberga.
 Stabiæ.
 1657. Schuol.
 Solisbacum.
 1658. Smyrna.
 Thiela.
 1659. Corisopitium.
 1660. Bonus fons.
 Dia.
 Savoy.
 St. Mandé.
 1661. Pesenacum.
 Statio.
 1662. Steinavia.
 1663. Harlinga.
 Montreuil.
 Puteoli.
 1664. Lauri.
 Santangelium.
 1665. Oldenburgum.
 1666. Nicæa.
 Rudolphostadium.
 1667. Chilonium.
 Colonia Brandenburgica.
 Goatimala.
 Orbitellum.
 Ragusium.
 Visingia.
 Vindocinum.
 1668. Isca Damnoniorum.
 Pottendorf.
 1669. Baruthum.
1669. Lupiæ.
 Oudewater.
 1670. Cibinium.
 Luyck.
 Plavia.
 Raceburgum.
 1671. Gorichenum.
 Quam-chai.
 Stendalia.
 Villafranca.
 1672. Nagy Szombar.
 Spoletum.
 1673. Altona.
 Bionne.
 Compostella.
 1674. S. Sebastiani Fanum.
 Slousake, Sluckum, Slucze.
 1675. Colonia Alpina.
 Duderstadium.
 Flensburgum.
 Stolpa.
 1676. Boston.
 Guba.
 Lundinum Scanorum.
 1677. Canthurium.
 Ciza.
 Duillier.
 Dunikerka.
 Ronchum.
 1678. Castellona.
 Corbachium.
 Veneti (Vannes.)
 1679. Coligni.
 Dyrenfurtum.
 Massa.
 Reate.
 1680. Einsiedel, Einsidlen.
 Manfredonia.
 Schlichtingsheim.
 Vindeshemium.
 1682. Revalia.
 Rohan.
 Williamsburg.
 1683. Embrica.
 Piazzola.
 Sevenbergen.
 1684. Biel.
 Skalholt.
 Vibii Forum.
 1685. Laudunum.
 Trajectum ad Mosam.

1685. Turusa.
 Uman.
 1686. Philadelphia.
 1687. Agria.
 Carlacrona.
 Correria.
 Holyrood House.
 Hyetopolis ad Istrum.
 Laubuna.
 1688. Junecopia.
 Mekelbourg.
 Odrig.
 Wansbecum.
 1689. Briga.
 Condomium.
 Suobacum.
 Trevoltium, Trevoux.
 1690. Mazzarino.
 Neuhusium.
 1691. Chemnitium.
 Portus.
 1692. Ploena.
 Solcovia.
 Suobacum.
 1693. Bayonne.
 New York.
 Oringa.
 Tzenstochovia.
 1694. Sena Gallica.
 Solcovia.
 1695. S. Germanus in Lediâ.
 1696. Baieux.
 Dessavia.
 Taga.
 1697. Chartreuse.
 Sondershusa.
 1698. Glacium.
 Montroulles.
 Othonia.
 Pernavia.
 Vismaria.
 1700. Sancianum.
 Supraslium.
 Century XVIII.
 1701. Narva.
 Snagof.
 Vinaria.
 1702. Ascania.
 S. Galli Fanum.
 Jesnitzium.
 1703. Batavia.
 Caseres.
 Lauenburgum.
 Mauriana.
 Nordhusa.
 Solna.
 Tayabas.
 1704. Aurilbac.
 Telo.
 1706. Halebum.
 Hernosandium.
 1707. Neoburgum, (Nyborg.)
 Scara.
 1708. Solna.
 1709. Custrinum.
 1710. New London.
 Tergovista.
 1711. La Charité.
 Homburgum.
 Petropolis.
 Testaria.
 Tiflis.
 1712. Cosfeldia.
 Holstein.
 Soleure.
 Tranquebaria.
 1713. Waldenburg.
 1714. Belfast.
 Nottingham.
 Rupifortium.
 1716. Strega Silesiorum.
 1717. Kaiwaia.
 Lobavia.
 Tiktin.
 1718. Harfleur.
 Mythig.
 1720. Kingston, (Jamaica.)
 1721. Augusta Eburonum.
 Leucopetra.
 Susatum.
 1722. S. Menebould.
 Naupotamos.
 1725. Schneeberga.
 1726. Annapolis.
 Paddenburg, Padenborn.
 1727. Budinga.
 Clausthal.
 Lassay.
 1728. Mons Faliscus.
 1729. Disentis.
 Weissenburgum.

1730. Bridgetown, (Barbadoes.)
 Charlestown.
 Tugenus Pagus, Tugium.
 1731. Assisium.
 Sagium.
 1732. Linga.
 Tegernseense Monast.
 Mancunium.
 1734. Wales.
 1735. Chesroan.
 Germantown.
 Karatanska.
 Rogensburg.
 Verets.
 1736. Curia Regnitiana.
 Nuits.
 Samplai, or Sampaloc.
 1737. Columbunum.
 1738. Bregogne.
 Manhemium.
 1739. Bar-le-Duc.
 Irun.
 Pedeponitium.
 1740. Casinas Monasterium.
 Pontidæ Monast.
 1741. Neobrandenburgum.
 Zullichavia, Zullichovium.
 1743. Este.
 Montbrillant.
 Portiani Castrum.
 Zagrabia.
 1744. Curia Variatorum.
 Erlanga.
 Marienborn.
 Wilhermsdorff.
 1745. Carolsruha.
 1746. Noviodunum.
 1747. Basseterre.
 Primislavia.
 1748. Avilly.
 St. John.
 Lotzin.
 1749. Coloca.
 Luneville.
 Roveredo.
 1750. Cecerræ.
 Port au Prince.
 Ragland Castle.
 1751. Beirût.
 Halifax, (America.)
 Lancaster, (America.)
 1751. Woodbridge.
 1752. Aretium.
 Longosalissa.
 Schwaback.
 1753. Franciscopis.
 Turcoing.
 1754. Bernaburgum.
 Columbaria.
 Newbern.
 Newhaven.
 1755. Palmyra.
 Vincennes.
 1756. Arcueil.
 Debrecinum.
 Epinal.
 S. Iago de la Vega.
 Portsmouth, (America.)
 1757. Gottinga.
 Harg.
 1758. Strawberry Hill.
 Versaliæ.
 1759. Cella.
 Vitry-le-François.
 1760. Ephrata.
 Potsdam.
 1761. Castelfranco.
 Villagarcia.
 Wilmington, (Delaware.)
 1762. Buetzovium.
 Providence.
 Savannah.
 1763. Pesthinum, Pestum.
 Volaterræ, Volterre.
 Wilmington (North Carolina.)
 1764. Hartford.
 Mittavia.
 Quebec.
 1765. Bois-Valon.
 Bullio.
 Colonia Venetorum.
 Hirsberga.
 Roseau, (America.)
 1766. Barbium.
 Lucanum.
 Slovakia.
 1767. S. Maria.
 St. Pierre, (Martinique.)
 1768. Grange.
 Salem.
 1769. Isle of Man.
 1770. Albany.

1770. Bienne.
 Burlington.
 Christianstadt.
 Glynd.
 Llanymddyfri.
 1772. Briele.
 Ferney.
 Madras.
 Nuten.
 Vepery.
 1773. Goritia.
 Newbury-port.
 Norwich, (America.)
 1774. Exeter, (North America.)
 Hilperhusia.
 1775. Montego bay.
 Montreal, (America.)
 Trisinga.
 Worcester, (America.)
 1776. Attleborough.
 Danvers.
 Fishkill.
 1777. Gueret.
 Klagenfurth.
 Marinum.
 Stargardia.
 1778. Calcutta.
 Chanteloup.
 Fresnes.
 Hanover, (North America.)
 Hoogly.
 Westminster, (America.)
 1779. Confluentes.
 Vesullum, Vesoul.
 1780. Hrapseya.
 Malda.
 Nivigella.
 Passay.
 1781. Marienwerder.
 1782. Blancoburgum.
 Haverhill.
 1783. Compiegne.
 Nyon.
 Shelburne.
 Windsor, (America.)
 1784. St. George, (Bermuda.)
 Haderslebia.
 Pondicherry.
 Sclavow.
 1785. Bastia.
 Alba Carolina.
1785. Charlestown.
 Kehl.
 Mons Argisus.
 Porta.
 Yedo.
 1786. Binga.
 Lexington, (Kentucky.)
 Papenheimum.
 1787. Chateau-fort.
 Detmoldia.
 Eichstadium.
 Etruria.
 Fredericksburg.
 Havana, Havannah.
 Marcobraitia.
 1788. Manresa.
 Meldorpium.
 1789. Buenos Ayres.
 Ruien.
 Spa.
 Suerinum.
 Vitodurum Helvetiorum.
 1790. Buxovilla.
 London (New.)
 Neoweda.
 Neozolium.
 1791. Guernsey.
 Trevecca.
 Zilly.
 1792. Bombay.
 Taberna.
 1793. Chrysopolis.
 Knoxville.
 Vasarhely.
 Walpole.
 1794. Brookfield.
 Corte.
 Leira.
 Tongerloa.
 1795. Blaje.
 Chillicothe.
 Cincinnati.
 Comaromium.
 Newark, (America.)
 Ovetum.
 Sydney.
 1796. Cotbus.
 Schemnitium.
 1797. Dampierre.
 1798. Alexandria.
 Kahira.

1799. Czenk.
Marietta.
1800. Bosch.
Gizeh.
Hadamar.
Serampore.
- Century XIX.
1802. Corbeil.
Dominica.
1803. Kazanum.
New Orleans.
Northampton.
1804. Ferrol.
Penig.
1805. Jaurinum.
1806. Caraccas.
1807. Hafod.
Karass.
Khizurpoor
Montevideo.
Poughkeepsie.
Prince of Wales' Island.
Ronneburgum.
1808. Sarepta.
1810. Augusta, (in America.)
Detroit.
Kharkof.
St. Louis.
Lynchburg.
Natchez.
Tanjore.
1811. Bogota.
1812. Frogmore.
Mediterranean.
Visagapatam.
1813. Egmore.
Rio de Janeiro.
1814. Ava.
Palma.
Rangoon.
1815. Astrachan.
New Lexington.
1816. Amboyna.
Dedham.
Dracenum.
Jassium.
Jelgawa.
Lexington, (Virginia)
Malacca.
1817. Ceuta.
Corfu.
Eimeo.
1818. Berdyczow.
Hobart's Town.
Tahiti.
1819. Bellary.
Benares.
Winterharbour.
1820. Bencoolen.
Chinsurah.
Cotym.
Rovetta.
Syracuse.
1821. Arau.
Bourbon.
Burder's Point.
Dar-el-kamar.
Fiesolo.
Lucknow.
Nakkitchewan.
Wisbaden.
1822. Bolacco.
Caltaniosetta.
Corinth.
Cotta.
Hononooro.
Tebriz.
1823. Bade en Argovie.
Christiansand.
Fort Marlborough.
Jordanimola.
Singapore.
1824. Antiochia.
Bergen.
Carthagenä.
Cumana.
Ebnat.
Fluelen.
Guaiquil.
Guyana.
Maracaibo.
Middlehill.
Missolonghi.
Nauplia.
Panama.
Popayan.
Santa Martha.
1825. Australia.
Bolivar.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1825. Chatillon. | 1826. Le Havre. |
| Galveston. | S. Helier. |
| S. Helena. | Maquasse. |
| Helsingfors. | Paramaribo. |
| Libau. | Vera Cruz. |
| S. Nicholas. | 1827. Bethelsdorp. |
| Odessa. | Bochina. |
| Pateo. | Echota. |
| Penang. | Nagercoil. |
| Plymouth. | 1828. Patras. |
| Sanctiago. | Shawnee-town. |
| Tananarivou. | Vervieres. |
| 1826. Auburn. | 1829. Castelnaudary. |
| Columbia. | Coevorde. |
| S. Etienne. | |

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 10. insert *Ambalacata*, 1679.
 15. line 12. for *nota*, read *nata*.
 16. last line, for 1752 read 1632.
 26. insert *Barbeyrac del Ebro*, 1776.
 47. line 27. for *Theramena*, read *Calama*.
 91. insert *Essek*, 1789.
 95. line 9. for *Fiesole*, read *Ficcole*.
 103. insert *Funchal*, in *Madeira*, 1821.
 113. insert *Guastalla*, 1671.
 120. line 5. Add,—Since printing off this page, a copy of this *Breviary*, but imperfect, has been found in the Bodleian library. See p. 340.
 162. insert *Marcobruna*, qu : what place? Panzer mentions an edition of *Apicius* printed here in 1787.
 174. insert *Miniatum*, 1747.
 179. line 6. for 1727 read 1707.
 226. (art. *Pistoria*) for 1643, read 1614.
 241. line 8. (art. *Rio*) for 1813, read 1808.
 243. line 11. insert after "Church."—1617.
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 268. insert *Soravia*, 1830.
 276. (art. *Syracuse*), add,—Printing was executed here in 1761.
 312. (art. *Vismaria*), for 1696, read 1657.

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